

II B 2 d (1)
II B 1 c (1)
II D 3
II D 4
II D 5
I B 2
I F 3
I F 5
III A

GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 8, 1892.

KIND RECOGNITION OF C. HESING'S MERITS

It is indeed commendable of Chicago's English press to forget former political animosities, and to remind their readers on the occasion of C. Hesing's 69th birthday, of his many distinguished services and merits. These manifestations on the part of the English press came entirely unexpectedly for Hesing, and since the English press has so kindly consented to give him credit, it is fitting that we summarize briefly what they have to say about his outstanding achievements for this city and its German population.

The English press emphasizes in particular Hesing's fruitful activity in behalf of the Union during the Civil War; his great zeal against slavery prior to the Civil War; his talents for organization and his political strategy when he was the leader in local politics; his powerful as well as successful life as publisher of the Illinois Staats - Zeitung; his unexcelled political and strategical mastery by which he defeated in an intensive battle the domination of puritanical Sunday laws and thereby assured a reasonably free Sunday, as well as civil liberty for seven days of the week for the young metropolis; and finally his tact which he manifested in demanding equal rights for the German-Americans and in increasing their prestige.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 8, 1892.

without ever denying his American patriotism, but on the contrary, harmonizing his ambition with his patriotism.

The press also generously gave him credit for the humane and self-sacrificing manner in which he devotes all his time and strength, since he no longer takes active part in politics, to those excellent German charitable institutions, as for instance, the Elizabeth Hospital, the House of Providence, and especially the German Old People's Home. Of course, they do not forget his energetic efforts for the German Schiller Theater.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 2 d (1)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 17, 1891.

II B 1 d

III B 2

A SOLEMN FESTIVAL IN COMMEMORATION OF H. RASTER

II B 1 a

ARRANGED BY THE GERMAN PRESS CLUB OF CHICAGO.

II B 2 g

III A As soon as the news of Raster's death reached us, a desire was manifested not only by his intimate friends and colleagues, but also by the people in general, to honor the memory of this great man by a public demonstration, and to express our deep sorrow for the overwhelming loss caused in our midst by his departure from this life.....Raster was well known, not only in Chicago, but throughout the whole country.....

The commemoration of yesterday, arranged by the German Press Club of Chicago, was uplifting and beautiful.... A day before the actual affair the seats in McVicker's theater were sold out..... The president of the German Press Club, Mr. Th. Janssen, stepped upon the stage where the singers and speakers were seated in a half circle and addressed the audience as follows:

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 2 d (1)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 17, 1891.

II B 1 d

III B 2 ".... The German Press Club has chosen one of Raster's close
II B 1 a friends, Mr. J. Rosenthal, to preside over this meeting, and I
II B 2 g have the honor to introduce him."

III A

Mr. Rosenthal delivered the following address: "Ladies and Gentlemen! Due to the reverent action of the German Press Club.... an opportunity is presented to us, which we have greatly desired, namely, to express publicly our admiration and respect for the deceased. Among the thousands of brave and noble people, who are passing daily into the other world, there are few who die serving their fellow men and whose departure is deeply felt for a long time by a great many people. Our deceased is one of those few. Through his incorruptible character in all walks and circumstances of life he compelled the respect of even his opponents. A deep sense of justice and morality penetrated his being, and combined with it he possessed a remarkable clear understanding, and an ability to express his view points originally and precisely. He was a fearless opponent of all evils, of destructive and ugly things, of all pretensions, frauds, and affectations in state and society, by

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 2 d (1)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 17, 1891.

II B 1 d

III B 2

high and low; among Germans, as well as among others; among re-

II B 1 a

ligionists as well as among agnostics. But few have been his

II B 2 g

equal in mastering the complete and vigorous treasure of the

III A

German language, and in the skilled and adept use of it.....No

other man in this country was as able as he to show us the beauty, the fullness and vigor of our mother tongue, and to stimulate us daily with new love and admiration for the same.

His political, economic, and social writings were all from the same cast, taken from life, and meant for the living, founded upon 'keen and penetrating observation for many years in the old, as well as in the new world. He was well versed in the ancient and the modern literature, well acquainted with the manifold systems of science, philosophy and pedagogy, and no dogmatical metaphysical, and speculative thinking could confuse his head. His mental discipline and training in thought processes from his youth on kept his mind perfectly clear and calm. His writing and his speeches were fresh, original, clear, energetic, and intelligent; when necessary, accompanied with cutting remarks or well pointed humor. He was not only a man of distinction and importance, but

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 2 d (1)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 17, 1891.

II B 1 d

III B 2 also a singularly affectionate man.... These merits alone are
II B 1 a sufficient to secure for him an abiding place in the hearts of
II B 2 g our people. As much as it was in his power he enlightened us
III A during a time when confusion prevailed about the cardinal prob-
 lems of the day, when men were striving almost exclusively after
material gains; he taught us to think independently of party currents or
deep rooted prejudices about the tendencies and weaknesses of our social and
political systems. He instructed and trained us to accurate thinking and
just actions in public affairs.

H. Raster was a real, genuine German American citizen. His whole sturdy na-
ture was saturated with German traits, morals, and discipline. He clearly
recognized the importance of German cultural methods and elements for the
ethical elevation of the American people, for its effects upon training and
culture of the mind. He lifted the standard for those cultural elements with
the courage of his own conviction; and what a powerful opponent against our
enemies, narrow mindedness and stupidity, he was! Having a thorough knowledge

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 17, 1891.

of American life and American institutions, he was able to defend his stand point without being unfair and intolerant toward his antagonists. Where ever he appeared, he was fully recognized and respected..... The speaker then introduced the editor in chief of the Westlichen Post of St. Louis, Mr. Emil Prectorius..... Upon the conclusion of Prectorius" speech, members of various men's choirs under the direction of H. Balatka rendered the song of Umland, "Unter allen Wipfeln ist Ruh" (Restful quietness under tree tops). Then followed Mr. Thomas B. Bryan, Vice President of the World's Fair, who spoke in commemoration of the dead.... Joseph Bruncker was the next German speaker at this occasion.....

After the orchestra played Beethoven's Funeral March, Mr. L. Laflin Mills stepped before the audience to speak words of farewell in honor of the deceased....

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GERMAN

II B 1 c (3)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 17, 1891.

Again the choirs rendered a German song, and following this several resolutions in memoriam of Raster were read by E. Hoechster. These resolutions were sent in by the German Press Clubs of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and by a German newspaper in Baltimore..... The whole affair was in every detail uplifting and dignified... The songs, so excellently rendered by the men's choirs, made a marvelous impression upon the audience.... It was a genuine and ideally German commemoration festival, celebrated by human beings who had come together to pay their tribute of thanks and admiration to their departed friend and great champion.

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II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

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III A

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 28, 1891.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS ABOUT HERMANN RASTER

An eloquent pen is silent, and a leader of the people is dead! H. Raster graced and enriched journalism, because he aspired to lofty aims, and his methods were clean and genuine. He penetrated powerfully into the chaos of politics. He was too magnanimous for party bickerings. He served his party well, but better still did he serve his country. His best thoughts and efforts were not tendered to politics only, but to the best interests and progress of humanity in particular. Science, art, and literature were his joy and recreation.

As a German-American journalist, which was his special field of activity, he attained justly immortal fame. Having a thorough understanding of German thoughts, his efforts were directed towards liberalizing and harmonizing them with American institutions. He believed in the cultural mission of German pedagogy, and he also thought that the higher German ideals could develop freely under the American form of government. No American patriot ever mani-

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 28, 1891.

I A 1 a

III A fested greater devotion to true liberty under the stars and stripes than Mr. Raster. Being an ideal of a German-American patriot and being highly cultured and educated, his peculiar characteristics as a natural born leader exerted great influence, of which he made use for the general public welfare. Journalism is suffering a great loss due to his death. His high intellectual capacities were joined to a noble heart, and to have lost him as citizen and friend will be sincerely deplored. However, his works and his accomplishments will not perish, although the silent grave demands the mortal remains.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 19, 1891.



GERMAN

FRED C. HIERONIMUS DIED.

A man died yesterday whose memory will be highly honored, particularly by the Germanic descendants of our population. Frederick C. Hieronimus departed this life in quiet solitude at his home, 4400 St. Lawrence Avenue. He is the man that brewed the first beer here in Chicago, more than thirty years ago. In 1860 he arrived in Chicago and found employment by H. V. Bemis. Not having material wealth, and not being able to speak English, he nevertheless, carried a treasure within his head, namely, the knowledge of beer brewing. The firm of Bemis and Ringe made the first use of his knowledge, and what a colossal industry the brewing of beer has become! Two years ago Hieronimus celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as master of the art of brewing. As a pioneer of brewing he undoubtedly remembered, when he was able to observe in his quiet seclusion the fabulous growth of this industry, the old days of his activities.

Hieronimus left a fortune of \$300,000.00 which will be inherited by his sons and daughters.

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III F
III D
I H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1891.

LORENZ BRENTANO DIED.

Lorenz Brentano, at one time one of the most famous Germans, and German-Americans, died here last night at the age of 78 years.

He was born in Mannheim, Germany, and studied jurisprudence at the universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg. As an excellent jurist he soon gained the respect and esteem of people, and became one of the most outstanding members of the House of Commons of the Grand Duchy of Baden, where he belonged to the Opposition Party, fighting for a free and united Germany.....

In 1850 he started a new life in the United States. At first he was the publisher of a country paper, "The Lighthouse" at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, but his articles against slavery enraged the old German Democrats there. He left therefore, and went to Michigan, where he purchased a farm near Kalamazoo, and remained there the following years.

At the time the Douglas Bill created the movement for liberty, Brentano again appeared in public life. In 1859 he became one of the editors of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, and in the spring of 1862 he became one of its owners and editor



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1891.

in chief. In this position he rendered the cause of the union during the Civil War very valuable services. He also was a member of the Illinois State Legislature at this time.

At the close of the Civil War he was elected a member of the Chicago School Board, and later became its chairman. In this capacity he, with his colleague, H. Felsenthal, contributed his greatest efforts towards the introduction of instruction in German in our public schools.

He sold his share of the Illinois Staats Zeitung in 1867 to A. C. Hesing and in 1869 he went to Europe, where he represented the just cause of the U. S. during the court proceedings at Gent about the Alabama question.

President Grant appointed Brentano in 1872 as consul of the United States at Dresden, Germany. After his return to the United States he was elected to Congress....

At a later period he left the Republican Party and became an independent Democrat.....

) Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 18, 1891.

Among his survivors are his widow, his son, Theodore Brentano, the present Judge of the Superior Court, his daughter, and a step daughter.....

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 9, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN POET, EDMUND MAERKLIN,
LIVES IN CHICAGO AGAIN.

The beloved singer and poet, Edmund Maerklin, who is past seventy years of age, and who composed and sang many beautiful songs of liberty, country, and family life, has returned from Milwaukee with his faithful companion from a prolonged vacation. Although he suffered immensely a year ago, and his illness threatened to cause his death, his body is well again just like the poet's mind.

The aged couple lives here under the loving care of his brave son, G. W. Maerklin, a thoroughly trained and most conscientious pharmacist.....

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II A 3 d (1)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1891.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JULIUS RICHARD.

WPA (ILL) PP-1 30273

The German actor and director of the German theater in Chicago, Mr. Julius Richard, who died so suddenly a few days ago, will be buried today in Milwaukee. All Germans mourn deeply over the great loss inflicted by the sudden death of J. Richard, who was highly esteemed for his untiring efforts directed towards improving the art of acting, and for being a great actor himself.....

At the age of twenty he tore off the unbearable shackles (of his previous vocation) and for the first time played the role of an actor at Sternberg, but he failed utterly..... About one year later he was entrusted for the first time with an important role at the theater of Schleswig, Germany.. From that time on his success was assured. He acted in succession in Hamburg, Cassel, Goettingen, Berlin, Potsdam, Hanover, and Weimar. In 1881 he received two offers of engagements, one came from St. Petersburg, Russia, and the other from a Chicago theater. He accepted the latter.

Richard remained in Chicago until 1884, when he became one of the directors of the local German theater.....

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, July 26, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

DEATH OF HERMAN RASTER.

German journalism in the United States has suffered a severe loss by the death of Herman Raster, the brilliant editor of the Chicago Staats Zeitung, which occurred at the little town of Cadowa, in Silesia Friday last. Mr. Raster has been ill for sometime and went to Europe with the hope of benefiting his health, though private letters from him have indicated for some time past, that he had little hope for recovery and was only waiting for the end courageously and philosophically. The principal events in Mr. Raster's career already have been stated in the Tribune. Few men have been better equipped for the duty of journalism and few have followed it more successfully. Though his reputation has been confined mainly to the German press, he undoubtedly would have made an equal success had he been identified with any one of the leading American dailies of this country, and in this respect his death is a loss to the profession in the United States.

Chicago Tribune, July 26, 1891.

WPA (JLL) PROJ. 30275

He was thoroughly posted in European and American politics and upon all public questions and he discussed them with clearness, crispness and accuracy. He was not known in any public position. His reputation was made by his pen. Though his natural tendency was towards the consideration of political and financial questions, he was an all 'round man. He was as much at home in art, science and literature as he was in politics and he discussed topics in these departments, with fluent ease and rare knowledge. He had had large experiences, and these combined with his remarkable memory and the versatility of his tastes and knowledge made him a charming man in conversation as he was with his pen - a combination which is somewhat rare. He had great gifts of humor and satire, was plain and blunt of speech, and sturdy and resolute in character. In all these respects he unquestionably was the most brilliant journalist Germany has sent to this country. His death will be regretted not only by his own countrymen but also by all Americans who had the good fortune to enjoy the rare pleasure of his acquaintance.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 25, 1891.

HERMANN RASTER'S LIFE AND ACTIVITIES

At one o'clock this morning the telegraphic report reached us from Cadowa, Silesia, Germany, that our great colleague and friend, Hermann Raster died. His loving and faithful family was at his bed side. His long illness caused much suffering.

H. Raster was born in Raguh, Germany, May 6, 1827..... He acquired thorough knowledge of the English language as a young boy and mastered it as well as the German..... At the universities of Berlin and Leipzig he studied philosophy, history, and philology. It was here that his tendencies toward politics and journalism was aroused and he arranged his studies accordingly.

The young man of twenty-one was deeply affected by the revolution of 1848. He was a pioneer in a progressive Liberal Party, and, in his writings and pamphlets he demonstrated proficiency with the pen.....

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II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 25, 1891.

II B 2 a

I F 5 Later, the revolutionists were persecuted, and Raster was compelled
III A to emigrate. He chose the United States, and came here with the de-
III H termination to become a good citizen of the republic, and to es-
 tablish a home of his own.....

A short time after, he became editor of the (German) Evening Newspaper in New York. Through his brilliant articles, and attractive arrangements of the reading matter, he soon gained a good reputation. At that time he became a reformer of the German-American Press, by fighting for a better style and against the use of foreign words.

When the Republican Party was organized he took part with ardent zeal and enthusiasm, and although he had shortly before received his citizenship papers, he was made an elector at the presidential election in 1856. This proves his great popularity even at that time.

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 25, 1891.

II B 2 a

I F 5 During the Civil war he was the New York correspondent for two of
III A the most outstanding German newspapers. In his reports and letters
III H he stood definitely and with convincing power on the side of the
 Union, thereby creating a friendly attitude toward the union in
Germany, which favored the acceptance of her bonds.....

In 1867 Raster was called by A. C. Hesing to become the chief editor of the
Illinois Staats Zeitung, which opened for him a tremendous field of activity.
The Staats Zeitung was then one of the largest German newspapers. He quick-
ly became familiar with the public life of the West, and not only achieved
greatness in journalism in western journalism, but he also became quite emi-
nent in national politics.....

As a member of the Republican National convention at Philadelphia in 1872, he
was the author of that famous paragraph 16 of the Republican platform, which
led the party at that time towards liberal tendencies in regard to the matter
of alcoholic drinks.....

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 25, 1891.

II B 2 a

I F 5 As a member of the first Board of Directors of the Public Library
III A in Chicago, Raster attained also great merits! He contributed much
III H to a practical and sound policy and it therefore rapidly became a
 hugh success. Not only the English reading public benefitted, but
he saw to it that all Chicago's citizens could read the chief treasures of
their literature in their mother tongue.....

During the last years he was also a member of the directors of the School Board in Cook County. In this capacity he fought for a sensible method of instruction.

His greatness, however, was most apparent in his German American journalistic activity. Not only his varied and broad knowledge, but also his impressive, overwhelming, and often humorous style of writing made him famous. He also contributed considerably to the English American literature, and was a co-laborer of the first edition of Appleton's Encyclopedia.....

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II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 a

I F 5

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 25, 1891.

About one year ago he went to Germany to seek relief for his illness.
With forebodings of death he visited the grave of his parents at
Zerbst to secure there a place of rest for himself.

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I F 5

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 2, 1891.

JUDGE ALTGELD RESIGNS

John P. Altgeld, Judge of the Superior Court, handed in his resignation intending to withdraw to private life, stating that he is tired of public life and wishes to give his undivided attention to his private interests.

However, some who are acquainted with his affairs, are claiming, that Mr. Altgeld is quietly preparing himself to run at the next election as candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket.

Judge Brentano will temporarily occupy Mr. Altgeld's position.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1890.CONRAD FOLZ, PRISON DIRECTOR OF LONG STANDING,
DIED FROM PNEUMONIA

Conrad Folz, one of the oldest settlers and one of our most renowned, faithful office holders of the city and county, died yesterday evening at his home, corner North Avenue and Larrabee Street. He also had been a victim of the epidemic (La Grippe), which played such havoc in Chicago last winter. Contrary to his doctor's advice, he only remained four days at home, and driven by ambition, he resumed his work. Since that time he often complained of aches in the pulmonary region. Yesterday the pain became so severe, that he found it necessary to return home earlier than usual. His physician, Dr. Hessert, diagnosed pneumonia which he was not destined to survive. Yesterday morning, the crisis appeared to turn towards improvement. He was fully conscious but seemed to be aware of approaching death, since his assertions showed, that he held little hope for a possible recovery. Sheriff Marson visited him at 6 o'clock and remained with him until his demise. His sons, Otto and Charles, sat on his bed, until a

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1890.

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short, gurgling sound proclaimed the sleep which leads to the great beyond. When they spoke to him, he was dead. Tranquil and painless was his death. A varied life of a typical German pioneer has thus come to its end. He saw Chicago in its infancy. He survived the storms and stress of the young, gigantic city and, starting from small, impecunious, surroundings, he gradually achieved importance and died as a highly respected member of the community.

Conrad Folz was born in Rampstein, in the Rheinpfalz, (River Rhein, southern German District) 64 years ago. In the year 1849, during the insurrection he emigrated to America with his future father-in-law, Michael Rose. During the first year he was in Pennsylvania, in New York, and finally a canal worker, in Buffalo. Here he married his first wife with whom he shared a contented existence until 1864.

In the year 1850 he came to Chicago and settled on the location where the station on the corner of Larrabee Street is now situated. He and his

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1890.

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father-in-law lived there. His shack was in the middle of a field, outside the city limits. He was the first settler of that district which is a thriving, industrial center today. He remained in possession of this corner throughout his life. Long before the fire he built a two story frame house and added a barn later. It is now the site of Folz's Hall. At that early period this locality was the focal point of the social element from the North Side and those men who took an interest in politics. During his early years, Folz's vocation in Chicago consisted in surveying and plotting streets. He continued in this calling until 1857, when Mayor Tom Dyer, for whom he worked as gardener, gave him the job of Custodian of the Belfry, in City Hall. This, his first public office, he held for three years, until 1860, when he was appointed director of the prison by the former Sheriff, A. E. Hesing. In this responsible position he remained for twenty-four years. His administration proved so profoundly satisfactory to the citizens and the Sheriff's force, that it seemed unnecessary to select some one else. The history of the city and its lurid crimes, which brought sordid tales beyond the confines of their environment, were often chronologically recorded in his

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GERMAN

II A 1

I F 5

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1890.

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prison office which became a mirror of the underworld's conniving.

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Often he labored amid difficulties and responsibilities but his

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conduct was always so honorable, that the city considered him to

be one of its most reliable officials. The sheriffs; Beveridge, Bradley, Nelson, and Fischer prolonged his official duration. Not until 1874, when F. Agnew became sheriff, did he have a successor. Kern and Hoffmann would not recall him but in 1880, when General O. L. Mann became sheriff of Cook county, he was reappointed. Hanchett and Marson did not change that arrangement.

The anarchists, The five who were the indicted murderers of Dr. Kronin were entrusted to him for safekeeping. Even these men whose execution he performed, considered him humane because of the many favors he bestowed upon them, as long as the accommodations were compatible with his conscience. The "Great Fire" also destroyed his property but regardless of his personal impending loss, he save 120 prisoners. With a few thousand dollars insurance indemnity he again reached affluence leaving his off-

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1890.

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spring in prosperous circumstances. He was a staunch Roman Catholic, helped to build a church and was socially prominent in the German clubs. Funeral on Sunday.

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 13, 1890.

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III A

EMIL DIETZSCH

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Chicago has lost one of its most illustrious and popular Germans, one who undoubtedly anticipated a long life, because of his virility. Several weeks ago he fell on the steps of the County Building, injuring his head, and after suffering severely he died from the after effects.

Emil Dietzsch was born April seventh, 1829, at Edenkoben, in the Bavarian Rheinpfalz, Germany. He obtained a thorough education at a Gymnasium, (German form of advanced high school quasi University), studied the elementary apothecary's course as prescribed in his native district, studied pharmacy and its allied sciences at the University of Monacco (Muenchen), and became Provisor in drug stores, after his successful examination. We find him, a youth of twenty years, actively participating in the political constitutional reforms of the government, for the betterment of his homeland. He then obtained a position as provisor with one of the foremost apothecaries of Stuttgart. In 1853, Mr. Dietzsch emigrated to America. He eventually came to Chicago, then

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 13, 1890.

II B 1 e

III A to Burlington, Iowa, where he was active in his chosen field. He
II A 2 returned to this city, opening a garden restaurant in the vicinity
III H of Clark and Chestnut Streets, which was still a prairie in those
days. At this period he became known through his humorous poems
about local conditions and personages. Soon after, he owned a drug store on
Blue Island Avenue and later acquired a partnership in a larger establishment,
at the corner of Clark and Kinzie Streets.

At the time of the Chicago holocaust of 1871 he was a wine merchant. His business perished. In 1874, the Populist party proposed him as candidate for coroner. He was elected and re-elected, two years later, by a great majority. He came to the apex of his fortune during that year. Later, fortune proved less liberal. For several years he was Deputy Sheriff, managed a drug store for a brief interval at the corner of Clark and Ohio Streets, became manager of the great Kern restaurant, and finally held a position in the County Clerk's office. However, Emil Dietzsch's importance to Chicago is not found so much in his various business and official activities, as in his literary pursuits and as a public speaker. For many years he was one of the most popular

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 13, 1890.

orators, and was welcomed as a participant in the singing fraternities. During these occasions his homespun witicism proved most auspicious. As author, he expressed himself in poetry and prose. He was most successful, however, in his forceful, humorous poems written in the high, unadulterated, German language, and his native southern dialect.

But even in his serious poetical creations we find valuable gems, which brought him the honor and pleasure of notice from the famous Johannes Scherr who published many selections in the latest edition of the "Gallery of the World's Literature". Among his prosaic works, the History of Chicago's Germanism is most valuable.

Dietzsch was a contributor to the German-American press for years, also Puck and the Sunday edition of the Illinois Staats Zeitung. For a short time he published a humorous paper of his own. This was twenty-one years ago.

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II B 2 d (1)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 13, 1890.

He was married twice and happily. His first wife, Ida (Garthe), died in 1875, leaving him four children. He married again in 1878. His second wife, Elizabeth (Schmidt), has been a staunch helpmate during his affliction. He suffered from inflammation of the nerves of his hip. He left his widow and two young children.

Although Dietzsch never visited his native hills, and had not seen them for thirty-seven long years he always professed intense nostalgia, even to his last, fleeting breath. He remained a genuine Pfaelzer (Bavarian), a true blooded representative of that jovial German people. He predicted the rise of a future Germany in his collection of poems titled, "Strength and Matter".

IV

GERMAN

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Chicago Tribune, April 28, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

DEATH OF A PROMINENT GERMAN LEADER

Mr. August Reimler, Secretary of the Sprotsman Park Association, died at his home late Sunday night. Mr. Reimler was first Vice-President of the North American Sangerbund, President of the Sharpshooters Association, member of the Knights of Honor and one of the Founders of the Socialer Turnverein. At the time of his death he was a member of the Merchants Exchange, director of the German Building Ass., President of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and of the Home Crescent Circle., member of the Orphans Sangerbund, the Rock Springs Sangerbund. President of the Social Sangerchor for twenty-four consecutive terms and a member of the School Board. He was also a director of the Base Ball Club and a schoolmate in Germany of President Von der Ahe.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Chicago, April 15th, 1890.

Pater Rosenbauer's Anniversary.

An Exalting and Enthusiastic Festival.

The public celebration, the silver anniversary of the priest, Karl Rosenbauer's office tenure at the Catholic St. Alphonsus Church, which was given yesterday evening at Lincoln Turnhall, became a glorious ovation. Within one hour, after the doors were opened for admission, a multitude of festively adorned parish members and friends appeared, upon the floor and gallery. The festivities were opened with a speech by the Rev. Father, wherein he expressed in a few touching words, how he esteems the good wishes and the visit of his friends in such numbers. After the completion of his short address, a tremendous, reverberating burst of greeting, accompanied by a trumpet fanfare vibrated into the air such as this hall never experienced before. The Arion Male Chorus presented him with a magnificent bouquet of flowers, whereupon the Rev. Father, surrounded



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Chicago, April 15th, 1890.

by the priestly members of his staff was directed to his place of honor, where-upon the regular festivity, consisting of musical numbers and theatrical performances, commenced. The Arion Male Chorus and Caecillia Song Circle were exceptionally good. Soloists were splendid, and let us not forget the directors of the music. Professors Ino Beuel and O. Schmoll. The Rev. was born at Wuertenberg, 1842, came to America in 1865; has been active here in Chicago for 20 years.

IV

II A 3 d (1)

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, April 14th, 1890.

The 30 Year Jubilee.

In the theater of the Aurora Turnhall, the audience came to celebrate a rare occasion. It was the 30th anniversary of its manageress, the popular and beloved Mrs. Marie Schaumberg. An outburst of applause filled the auditorium, magnificent flowers and bouquets were given to the well-known variety actress, as she appeared on the stage. As the curtain was lowered and raised again, in response to prolonged applause, Mr. Stolte, in faultless dresssuit, in the presence of the entire members of the Schindler-Schaumberg troupe, recited a poem he had written, depicting the excellent abilities and capacities of Mrs. Schaumberg as artist and theater-manager. Thereupon Mr. Rodenberg presented an impressive, beautiful silver laurel wreath, in the name of all the members and he further expressed his hope that someday he might have the opportunity of tendering the golden one. Mrs. Schaumberg thanked her associates and the public in a few short but sincere words and became so happily elated that tears of joy threatened to constrict her throat and voice. As far as the play was concerned, a song farce, "Air Castles" by MannStaedt and Weller, was smoothly produced and well received.



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, April 14th, 1890.

When one sees Mrs. Schaumberg and hears her take a juvenile role, one must doubt, that she is the identical individual, who was just celebrated- and given an ovation in recognition of a long career as artist. The other parts were also well represented and taken care of.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, April 14th, 1890.

WPA (ILL, PROJ. 30275)

The Sorrowful Condition of E. H. Lehmann.

Sometime ago we were informed that Mr. E. H. Lehmann, millionaire and well known owner of "The Fair", the gigantic department store, was gradually losing his mind. A telegram we received today, from Little Rock, Arkansas, fully confirms this. He is amaniac. While the train stopped at the depot, Mr. Lehmann escaped from his attendants; he was recaptured with considerable difficulty and returned to the train.

His condition has been diagnosed as paresis, (softening of the brain). Apparently, there is no hope for a cure.

Die Abendpost, Mar. 8, 1890.

THE DESPLAINES SCANDAL

Our readers may probably recall, that Mrs. Mary Grauperer of Desplaines brought suit against John Hintz, a wealthy farmer of that district, for alleged slander, in Judge Altgeld's Court. \$2000 damages have been awarded.

Mrs. Grauperer had been accused of stealing \$80 from Mrs. Emma Kohlberg, also of Desplaines.. The defendant (Hintz) entered a motion for the granting of a new trial on the grounds that he is the victim of a conspiracy. The Judge dismissed his petition since it was issued too late, and signed an order for the execution of judgment, a demand for payment. Mr. Hintz will appeal.

Later, August Muldenhauer, father of Mrs. Grauperer filed a damage suit for \$10,000 against Hintz, since the latter called him "a (dirty) character."

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1890.

THE EIGHT HOUR QUESTION

Two meetings are given in its interest.

The mass-meeting of last Saturday at the Armory of the 2nd Regiment which was to be a great demonstration in favor of the 8 hour day did not come up to the predicted expectations. Not more than 500 people were present and only 3 of the 7 speakers who were announced, appeared. Nevertheless, these three, Judge Altgeld, Mr. Hempstead Washburne and Assistant Corporation Counsel Darrow received generous applause, in recognition of their statements.

Judge Altgeld disapproved all the 8 hour law objections with great ingenuity and showed, that high wages go hand in hand with good times. A splendidly arranged dance finished the program of the evening.

(Next meeting, at the Vorwaerts-Turnhalle under the auspices of the Central Labor Union.)

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GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Die Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1890.

LICHTNER'S DEATH

Why He Committed Suicide

End of a Restless But Versatile Life

His Connection with The Labor Movement

The former publisher-printer, died yesterday, deliberately, by ending his life with a revolver bullet at his home, 307 West Division Street, 9 P.M. He was well known, since his various activities brought him in contact with a large part of the population. He probably never was happy during his entire life, since his inherent nervousness and haste with which he always labored, precluded him from realizing outstanding success. He was blameless, yet his life proved a chain of misfortunes. He left German-Bohemia at the tender age of 11 years, became a printer's apprentice of the "Seeboten" (Sea-Messenger) Milwaukee.

After his adolescence, a few years before the Chicago fire, he published a labor paper, "The Friend of Progress" but without pecuniary benefit accruing to him. The labor question was of paramount importance to him; therefore he functioned in **very** numerous instances as **speaker** in assemblies;-organized trade-brother-

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- 2 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

Die Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1890.

I H

hoods and published a booklet, entitled: "The Labor Movement of The Present." Amongst his acquaintances he often declared and showed, that he actually was the "first one" who founded the now popular labor and 8 hour movement; the he only retired, after radical elements obtained the upper-hand. He also published articles in other newspapers, the Staats Zeitung, issuing them at intervals. A friend, visited by a reporter ascribes the act to suicide to the lack of financial success which his literary efforts produced. Lichtner was 47 years old, a member of many clubs, a typesetter in New Orleans, Louisville and Indianapolis before Chicago's fire.

He left his family in fair circumstances.

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II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Nov. 29th, 1890.

MORITZ ZEISLER

Professor Moritz Zeisler, the noted actor, has been engaged by the Chicago Conservatory as teacher of oratory and dramatic science. Professor Zeisler will give an introductory lecture at the Auditorium Tuesday night, and on this occasion he will give recitations of poems by Shakespeare, Schiller, Goethe, Scheffel, Leander, Petoesi, Baumbach, Trojan and Moskowsky.

Tickets are sold by Brentano, 204 Wabash Avenue.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1890.

\$135,000 GIFT FOR BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

As a memorial to Conrad Seipp, his family honored his memory by donating \$135,000 to Benevolent Institutions, as follows:-

Deutsches Altenheim (German Old Age Home)	\$ 15,000
Uhlich's Waisenhaus (Uhlich's Orphanage)	\$ 10,000
Elizabeth Hospital	\$ 10,000
German Hospital	\$ 10,000
Alexianer Hospital	\$ 10,000
Michael Reese Hospital	\$ 10,000
Presbyterian Hospital	\$ 5,000
Mercy Hospital	\$ 10,000
St. Joseph's Hospital	\$ 10,000
St. Lucas Hospital	\$ 10,000
Asylum for Incurables	\$ 5,000
Home for Friendless	\$ 5,000
St. Joseph's Orphanage	\$ 5,000
Little Sisters of the Poor	\$ 5,000

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GERMAN

II D 10

II D 3

Die Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1890.

II D 4

II D 5

Haus der Vorsehung (House of Protection)

\$ 5,000

II A 2

St. Mary's Training School

\$ 5,000

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1890.

ZIEGFELD, FLORENCE (DR.) SUPERIOR COMMANDER, 2nd REGIMENT

The officers of the 2nd regiment nominated Dr. Florenz Ziegeld, to the post of Superior.

In the beginning the Doctor declined resolutely, to accept the command, but when he was assured of support by some of the West Side's prominent citizens, he finally agreed. Official election will be to-morrow evening. Dr. Ziegfeld was born at Jever, Oldenburg, where his father was prominent at the Court of the Grand-duke. The elder Ziegfeld, was an ardent lover of music and guided his young son towards the realm of art. Ziegfeld, Jr., at the early age of 15, was sent to America to recuperate, but returned to study at the Leipzig conservatory.

Upon graduation he revisited our shores, and became associated with many ventures, especially those where diplomatic conduct and capacity are essential. His education is thorough and versatile, his title of doctor identifies him as an M.D.

His last important position was Inspector of Marksmen at the Staff of General Fitz Simons. Under his supervision, the marksmanship of the 1st Brigade has been greatly improved.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30270

Die Abendpost, Jan. 11, 1890.

[AN AVARICIOUS LAWYERS]

The young attorney, Joseph Kennard, was listed this morning on Judge Altgeld's docket accused of flagrant, leech-like tactics. Kennard succeeded in obtaining a verdict of \$3000 as compensation for damages awarded to Miss Hawlick, a poor girl, who became permanently crippled as a result of having been run over by a cab of the "Chicago Hanson Cab Co." and thereafter he demanded \$1750 for his services.

Judge Altgeld gave lecture of disapprobation to the youthful extortioner (Verbatim-leech) and advised him in strong terms to voluntarily decrease his demands by next Tuesday, at which time the judge will give his verdict.

92A (ILL.) PROJ. 30255

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II A 3 d (1) (Jewish)

IV (Jewish)

G. R. H. H.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1889.

THE GERMANS.

Sigmund Selig, justly the favorite actor and director, will celebrate his thirtieth anniversary next Sunday.

It is impossible to express in a few words what it seems to be in a tireless and determined actor for the German dramatic art for thirty years, under conditions which create new difficulties continually. But in spite of all the unfavorable circumstances, Mr. Selig has kept at it, these many years, and we do not exaggerate, if we recognize him as one of the chief supports of the German theater. During the last few years he has enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the German theater in Chicago prosper under his leadership, and dramatic art find response, as in, in the hearts of the Germans.

Mr. Selig is closely associated with German dramatic art in Chicago. As a young man of eighteen years he made his first attempt to act on the stage in a small theater on the West Side, which was then under the management of Deutsch and Studle. This was in 1858.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1869.

The directors of the theater immediately recognized the latent talents for acting in the young artist, so that he was permitted to take part in the plays presented every Sunday. Through persistent effort he soon became an accomplished actor and in 1859 he was engaged as juvenile comedian by the director of the regular German theater, which was then in the German House, located at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Wells Street. Here he remained two years, and was always a welcome and favorite player. After an absence of five years while playing in New York and Philadelphia, he returned to Chicago and was received with remarkable enthusiasm.

Again he visited Chicago in 1872, where he played **with** the Globe Theater under G. Ostermann. In 1876 Director Collier engaged him as first comedian for the city theater in Milwaukee, where he remained for six years, and where he celebrated his twentieth anniversary as an actor.

In 1886 he returned to Chicago where he has been engaged ever since, partly as actor out, principally, as theater manager.

Mr. Selig's talents for art comes to full expression in the brilliant roles. He has been nearly unexcelled in the presentation of Jewish types, and whenever he

GERMAN



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 10. 1889.

announced "One of our People", for a benefit performance, he could expect with certainty that the house would be crowded. He who had indeed considered the success as a musical comedian.

We do not entertain the least doubts that his performance will be a powerful attraction, and, that he still retains the ability to electrify an audience, although he has been strenuously active for thirty years.

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II B 2 d (1)

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung April 20, 1888.

JOSEPH DIETZGEN

A posthumous fame for Joseph Dietzgen as a philosopher of Social Democratic Ideas and Science.

Born October 27, 1828 - died April 17, 1888. Came to the United States from the Rhineland in 1851 after acquiring the principles of Marx's and Engel's Theories fought for them in 1848. His longing for a renewal of this fight and to join the then existing struggle between the progressives and reactionaries inspired him to return to his native country.

Convinced after five years of luckless battle, of the impossibility and hopelessness of the liberal cause he returned to America in 1859. He couldn't stay long this time either. In 1862 he returned to the old battle fields, only to leave a year later for Russia to take over the management of one of the biggest government tanneries where he stayed until 1869.

During this time he wrote the book: The Essence of Human Intelligence, logic by a critique manual laborer. This book attacks Kantian theory and creates a new philosophy which Dietzgen himself calls proletarian philosophy. Marx introduced him to the Congress held in the Hague, 1872, with the words: "This is Mr. Dietzgen our philosopher."

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung April 20, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) 1001.30276

In 1869 he returned to Germany to manage a tannery of his own which he had inherited. He helped the Social Democratic Party under La Salle, Bebel and Liebknecht to win their first victory in 1877. In 1881 he was defeated in his candidacy for parliament and returned to his children in the United States. For a while he was chief editor of the New York Socialist but came to his children in Chicago in 1886.

After the Haymarket disaster he managed the Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung during its most trying period.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung April 18, 1888. 1/44 (11) P. 1. 10.

CHANGE IN POLICE FORCE

Inspector Bonfield has been promoted to be Chief of Detectives. He has recently returned from New York where he tried to steal the New York Chief of Detective's tricks in coughing and spitting. He intends to transform the present detective system along the same pattern as New York.

Whether he will succeed is hard to say but if he should succeed it still will not mean anything.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1887.

GERMAN



[PASTOR HARTMANN DEAD]

Pastor Joseph Hartmann succumbed, yesterday, after a short illness, at the home of his daughter. The great loss is felt not only by his family but by his parishioners in whose welfare he was deeply interested. The poorer class has lost a faithful friend and helper, the Evangelical Church of America one of its most prominent representatives, and the city of Chicago a noble citizen. Pastor Hartmann was born September 18th, 1823 at Bornheim in the Bavarian Rheinpfalz. Showing a very keen intellect, in his youth, the clerical profession was chosen for him and he soon entered the Latin School at Speyer for the intended education. Later he attended the college at Zweibrucken and had the distinction of being its model student. He studied philosophy and theology at the Universities of Bonn and Utrecht in Holland, in both of which he soon was recognized as an excellent orator and chosen by the latter student body as its president and official speaker. Showing distinctly his partisanship during the year 1848, he knew that Germany wouldn't require his services and therefore, decided with his young wife, Eva, to make America a future home. The officials of the United Synod at Cleveland examined and ordained him. His first position



THREE

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1887.

was at Constableville, New York, and he was worshipped by the members of the community. In 1851 he was called to St. Paul's Evangelical Community of Chicago, to succeed the Pastor, Dr. Visser, arriving at his post November 18th, 1851. His brilliant sermons were so magnetic, that the little church soon proved too small for so many hundreds of people anxious to attend services on Sunday. The result was that in 1854 a big and beautiful church, the first to be built of brick in Chicago, replaced the little church. Soon this church also proved too small and he began, with that admirable energy of his, to build schools on the south west and the west sides and, later, even began to build independent communities. Pastor Hartmann contributed greatly to the development of the Evangelical church in the west, and consecrated not less than forty two churches. At the outbreak of the Civil War Pastor Hartmann was one of the first to defend from the pulpit, and also in the periodical Der Einsfreund which he managed, the abolition of slavery and the cause of the union. So softened the heart sore caused by the death of members of the immediate family, he took a trip to Europe financed by members of the community and participate at the dedication of the Luther monument at Worms. After his return to this country, he erected an orphan's home known as the Ulrich Orphan's

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 21, 1887.

AUGUST TIMM

The Chicago "Turn" Community lost yesterday, one of its most beloved members in the person of August Timm, who had belonged since 1883 when he chose Chicago as his domicile and joined the Chicago Turn Community, after having been a member of various other Turn Societies outside Chicago. At the age of Thirteen Timm and his parents immigrated to this country settling in Davenport, Iowa. Still extremely young, he joined the First Company of the First Iowa Infantry Regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War and showed, in spite of his youth, so much courage and discretion in his army work, that he was promoted within two years to the rank of Captain. He also had the bitter experience of being a war prisoner at Andersonville, returning finally to the home of his parents with all the glory of a hero. Timm was then appointed assistant postmaster of Davenport in President Grant's administration. Later on he managed the Wagner Brewery at Rock Island, Ill., and still later the "Turnhalle" Brewery in Moline, Ill. Some time later the "Liquor Dealers' Protective Association" of Illinois won him over and appointed him to the office of Secretary of Finance and before

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 21, 1887.

long he held in addition to that, the office of Corresponding Secretary. He engaged in splendid work in 1883 when he first came to Chicago in the Innkeepers Union of Illinois. Timm worked in the County Agency when Mr. Sceberger, Collector of inland taxes, appointed him superintendent of the "Barge Office," in which capacity he fully satisfied his superiors, until ill health put an end to his career. Death yesterday, put an end to his suffering.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 20, 1887.



A TEACHER'S JUBILEE.

Nicolaus Dreher is the enviable man who can look back upon twenty-five years of activity in a field of noble work, the work of a teacher and educator. Mr. Dreher has been the beloved teacher at St. Joseph's parish school since 1862, during which time he has worked untiringly and successfully to educate and prepare young people to become good and useful members of society. In this task he has not failed. To celebrate this jubilee, publicly, the students of Mr. Dreher's class and others, who in years past used to be his students, headed by the Youth's Society of St. Joseph's community, have decided to make a universal celebration. A concert was given, the proceeds of which, with other large contributions of money, was presented to this excellent and highly deserving school master. The concert was at the north side Turn Hall, last night, and the immense attendance showed us the high esteem Mr. Dreher enjoys. Here is a short sketch of Mr. Dreher's career. He first became associated with the just then newly erected school, built by the Benedict Fathers on the corner of Chicago Avenue and Carpenter Streets, and remained there until 1864, when he was chosen as Superintendent for the boys school at St. Joseph's parish school. After Chicago's Great Fire he left for Pekin, Illinois, and established there a German-Catholic parish school. He didn't remain there very long, but returned



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 20, 1887.

to Chicago and became associated with St. Peter's school, corner Clark and Polk Streets, executing his duties there, as teacher, until 1873 when he took over the management of the new St. Joseph school, then located on Hill and Market Streets. It is there where we find him, today, an untiring worker, assisted by the Sisters of the Order of Benedict. Mr. Dreher was always concerned, not only with the religious life of the students, and the preparation for a successful battle with life, but also in cultivating the German language. There was an improvised open book on the stage of the Turn Hall, composed of roses and other flowers, bearing this inscription in flowers: 1863 - Our Teacher-1887. Arrangements are under way for a reunion of Mr. Dreher's pupils for next Monday night at St. Joseph's school auditorium at Hill and Franklin Streets.

[GOTTLIEB FEDERER DIES]



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GERMAN

CHICAGO ARBEITER ZEITUNG, AUG. 31, 1887.

Gottlieb Federer, whose death occurred yesterday, was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany. Federer was born in 1819, and because of his participation in the struggle for liberty in 1848, he was forced to flee from his native country. He came to America where he became extremely interested in the slave freeing movement. At the outbreak of the war he joined the army of the north, was several times wounded and death was the result of one of these wounds....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 21, 1887.

AUGUST TIMM



The Chicago "Turn" Community again lost yesterday one of its most beloved members in the person of August Timm, who had belonged since 1883 when he chose Chicago as his domicile and joined the Chicago Turn Community, after having been a member of various other Turn Societies outside Chicago. At the age of Thirteen Timm and his parents immigrated to this country settling in Davenport, Iowa. Still extremely young, he joined the First Company of the First Iowa Infantry Regiment at the out break of the Civil War and showed, in spite of his youth, so much courage and discretion in his army work, that he was promoted within two years to the rank of Captain. He also had the bitter experience of being a war prisoner at Andersonville, returning finally to the home of his parents with all the glory of a hero. Timm was then appointed assistant postmaster of Davenprot in President Grant's administration. Later on he managed the Wagner Brewery at Rock Island, Ill., and still later the "Turnhalle" Brewery in Moline, Ill. Some time later the "Liquor Dealers' Protective Association" of Illinois won him over and appointed him to the office of Secrétary of Finance and before long he held in addition to that, the office of the Corresponding Secretary. He engaged in splendid work in 1883

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 21, 1887.

when he first came to Chicago in the Innkeepers Union of Illinois. Timm worked in the County Agency when Mr. Sceberger, Collector of inland taxes, appointed him superintendent of the "Barge Office", in which capacity he fully satisfied his superiors, until ill health put an end to his career. Death, yesterday, put an end to his suffering.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 7, 1887.

F. W. KURTZ

The deceased was a distinguished member of the Masons, a comrade of the veterans of the United States Grant Post and an active member of several German societies. He was born in the Grand-duchy of Hessen, May 16, 1841, and came to America in 1852, settling in Connecticut where he attended the public schools.

At the outbreak of war he joined the 14th Connecticut Infantry Regiment, which was then assigned to the Potomac army. He took an active part throughout the campaign, fighting in several battles. After his release from the army in 1865, he came West, and married Mary P. Taylor of Hartford, Wisconsin, choosing Chicago as his future home, where he founded an iron foundry.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1886.

JOHN P. ALTGELD

The Chicago Local News, a newspaper particularly read in law circles, published September 18th, the following lines about John P. Altgeld.

John P. Altgeld, Democratic candidate for Superior Judge, is known as a man of honor and is a member of the Chicago Bar Association. He was born 1847 in Germany, but came as a child with his parents to the United States, where they settled in Ohio. His father saved enough through hard work to buy himself a small farm. The young Altgeld had no opportunity to go to a public school, but was instructed in the evening by his father and added considerably to his knowledge by his own study.

In the year 1864 when only 17 years old, John P. Altgeld, joined the Union Army and served during six months in the garrison at Washington. For several weeks he also participated in the campaign on the St. James River. In the year 1867 he became a teacher and two years later went to Savannah, Mo.,

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 26, 1886.

where in 1871 he was admitted to the bar as a lawyer and became States Attorney the same year.

Rejecting a reelection in the same town the following year he was elected States Attorney of Andrew County, Mo., in 1874.

John P. Altgeld came to Chicago in 1875, where he became successful as a lawyer. He is a good orator and a popular man. If Mr. Altgeld is elected, he will be the first German judge of a Superior Court in this county. Mr. Altgeld never had held public office before and made his first political appearance two years ago as a Democratic candidate against representative for Congress Adams. The general opinion is that John P. Altgeld is the right man for the important position of Superior Court Judge.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 14, 1886.

THEODORE BRENTANO

In the 6th district, which is composed of the 15th, 16th and 18th wards of Chicago with Evanston and Lake View, the noted son of Lorenz Brentano, Theodore Brentano, is running on the Republican ticket for a seat in the House of Representatives at Springfield. Theodore Brentano had a fine education in Germany and America, is a successful attorney and trained architect, in his private life a sincere, honest and sociable character. He is known all over Chicago for his sound ideas in all political questions, particularly pertaining to temperance. At all times he has been in favor of progressive laws towards the improvement of labor conditions.

It is a pleasure to know that a capable, worthy man like Theodore Brentano is on the ticket. We are convinced, that all Germans of his district, regardless of party lines, will give him their votes.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 15, 1885.

WILLIAM FLOTO



William Floto known and esteemed by his fellow citizens of German extraction died yesterday, victim of a heart attack. William Floto was a book merchant and also a member of the School Board. He was born in Kassel in the year 1828, where he learned the watch making trade. He came to America when 18 years old and settled in New York, but could not resist his wanderlust for very long and went to California and from there to South America. Not finding Eldorado there, he disappointedly returned to the United States and went to Cincinnati where he married. Even then he could not settle down, and chose shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War, New Orleans as a future field for his activities. There he established a commission business under the name of Floto & Marmet. When war broke out between the North and South he, although a faithful Unionist was forced into the rebel ranks and attached as commander of the citizens' guard. But as soon as New Orleans was victorious against the Federal troops he gathered his few belongings which had not been confiscated, and returned to Cincinnati, being for a short time, in command of a regiment, just when General Bragg of the South was threatening Cincinnati. Mr. Floto came to Chicago in 1863 opening a grocery store at Clark and Madison Streets. In 1867 he became President of the "Chicago Lithographical Company" under the firm name of Floto, Kurz, & Co. functioning in

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 15, 1885.



this capacity until the great fire of Chicago when, discouraged by the loss of his possessions, he returned to Cincinnati. He was back in Chicago in 1873 and at that time became business manager for the Scio Brewery. Two years later he founded the book store of Floto and Meininger, which business he gave up about three years ago when he became an associate of Mr. Congdon of the shoe and boot whole-sale house. But he again became interested in another undertaking and founded, in company with Mr. Heinrichs, a similar store on Adams and Market Streets. Years ago Mr. Floto played an important part as a Republican in the politics of the 18th ward, in spite of which he was appointed as member of the School Board by Democratic Mayor Harrison in 1881. Mr. Floto was a member of the "Germania Male Chorus" of which he was President several times, the "Concordia Lodge" of the Masons, the "Chicago Sharp Shooting Society" and the "Templar Knights".

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II B 2 d (1)

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III is Staats-Reiter, Nov. 11, 1901.

III is Staats-Reiter, Nov. 11, 1901.

The robust life of Friedrich Hecker was interrupted by a stroke of paralysis a few years ago and the career of this fighter for liberty.

Hecker was born on September 10, 1821, at Heilbronn, in Baden. He received an excellent education, and became a very successful lawyer in the city of Heilbronn.... His political career began in 1842, when he was elected representative to the Parliament of Baden. He immediately became one of the most prominent leaders of the opposition party, defending the rights of the people. He also fought for a united Germany, this at a time when Prussia and Austria were still absolutist countries. He thus commanded the attention of all the German people.

At the outbreak of the revolution in 1848, Hecker became the leader of the

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Illinois State - Chicago, Ill. 1903.

toured the West and the North in 1903, with a view to the... of Mr. President, the... and the... to.

Immediately after the... Civil War, he enlisted as a soldier in the... of Vol... in the... of... his country-
... While there he was appointed... the Infantry Regiment of
Volunteers of Illinois. With this regiment he served in the... of
... Now at home, the... soldiers served in his early re-
sidence. For a... of... he was, all the... of...
of Chicago, as... of... in 1903 as... of...
... of the... of Illinois, at... under
... of... of... of the...



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1881.

Although retired from the army, Hecker's interest in public affairs did not diminish. And once again, during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, he showed that his love for Germany was not extinct and that he remained a patriot of that country just as much as he proved an ardent Republican here. This he demonstrated in a magnificent speech delivered in St. Louis on the occasion of the victory of the German army. But he delivered an equally excellent fourth of July address the same year, at a Turner festival in Indiana, glorifying the American Republican Fatherland. He participated in the National Convention of the Liberals in Cincinnati, in May 1872. However, after the appointment of Greeley, he had become thoroughly disgusted with the Liberal movement and displayed a neutrality with almost a friendly attitude toward Grant. Nevertheless he supported the Democratic party at the election of members of Congress in 1874, which however was a manoeuvre in order to bring about the unity of the





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The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 17, 1881.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

HANS HAERTING

There are many in Chicago who will deeply regret to learn of the death of the genial, good-hearted Hans Haerting, a talented German journalist who was prominently identified with local politics as a Democrat, and who latterly occupied the position of secretary of the Fire Department. His death occurred last evening at a quarter of seven o'clock, in his room on the south-east corner of North Clark and Illinois streets, his brother Carl and a few friends being at his bedside during his last hours.

During the canvass preceding the last election, Mr. Haerting contracted a severe cold, which he did not pay much heed to, and on the 6th inst., he was compelled to take to his bed with an attack of erysipelas. Dr. Henrotin was called and prescribed for him, and he showed signs of a speedy recovery until yesterday afternoon, when he became unconscious. Dr. Carlson was called in, and with Dr. Henrotin, everything was done that medical skill could devise: but the patient sank rapidly, the erysipelas having extended to the brain and caused inflammation, that resulted in death at the time above stated.

In 1866, his parents emigrated to America and took up their home in Milwaukee, where Hans, then a bright and ambitious young man, obtained a position on the Herald as a reporter. After brief experience, he became city editor of the

The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 17, 1881.

WPA (U) PROJ. 60275

Milwaukee Banner and Volksfreund, a place that he filled satisfactorily and ably.

In 1872, he came to Chicago to assume the editorial chair on the Union, a German daily newspaper, serving in that position for a short time until the Union ceased to exist. He was next installed as a correspondent for the leading German daily of Chicago, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. In 1876, he was chosen for the chief editorship of the National Democrat, a German daily newspaper that started out under favorable auspices, but was short-lived. Later, he was editor of the Neue Freie Presse, and also of the Volksfreund.

Having always taken an active part in politics, acting uniformly and consistently with the democracy, Mr. Haerting was rewarded for his political services; and because of his fitness for the position, by the appointment as secretary of the Fire Department, serving with fidelity and ability up to the time of his last illness.

Thus has ended a brief life, eventful and full of promise for the future. All who knew Hans Haerting - and there were many - liked him for his geniality, his liberality, and for his many excellencies.

The dead journalist leaves a father at Cleveland, a brother in New York, and one

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GERMAN

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The Chicago Tribune, Jan. 17, 1881.

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here.

Due notice of the funeral will be given later.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1880.

[COMRADE PAUL GROTTKAU]

Conrade Paul Grottkau announced in yesterday's Arbeiter Zeitung, that he never in a meeting or in private circles had let himself be influenced by friend or enemy.

Grattkau is right in saying the statement is false. "As long as I have been in politics I have always been independent and never listened to any advice, always done what I thought was right regardless of friend or enemy, and that I have never belonged to the Lycer Clique."

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 17, 1880.

[WILHELM BRACKE]

We have again lost a Comrade. Wilhelm Bracke died yesterday after a long illness.

He was an example of a Socialist Comrade, true to the last.

Knowing that death was coming he chose for his successor a true blue comrade like himself; his successor's name is Auer. Wilhelm Bracke will be missed by all his Comrades.

The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 29, 1880.

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SUDDEN DEATH OF H. N. HAARBLEICHER

Hyman Napthali Haaroleicher was found dead in his room in the Williams Block at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Haarbleicher was one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, and had a large circle of friends.

In the afternoon, county physician Bluthardt saw the remains and decided that a post-mortem was not necessary, as death had been caused by morphine.

He was born in Hamburg, Germany in 1828, and came to this country about 1852, located in Chicago and engaged in the commission business, building up in the course of ten years an extensive trade.

He took great interest in musical affairs, being one of the founders of the Germania Maennerchor, and aided in the development of that and other German singing societies.

The Chicago Tribune, Dec. 29, 1880.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

He lost nearly all his property in speculation, and of late had been a broker, buying barley for Louis Huck and others. He was well educated and some years ago, was one of the most prominent Germans in the city.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 17th, 1879.

"The Cunning Banker Before The Congressional Committee."

The Committee appointed by Congress, to investigate the affairs of the "German National Bank" of which Henry Greenebaum, the former President has been accused of swindling, has begun its activities to-day. The investigation is conducted by Messrs. Buckner, Price and Lounsbury. According to instructions, the committee's duty is to investigate what has really taken place, since the liquidation of the bank, and the principal point for this, has been furnished by the "Arbeiter Zeitung" in its completely published report of the Bank Inspector Washburn. At the Organization Committee's advice, Chairman Buckner expressed himself to the effect, that the investigation is limited to clearing up Washburn's report, and possibly find clues for further proceedings.

At the opening of the afternoon session were, Lawyer Jussen, Counsel for the bank, Lawyer Flower and Henry Greenebaum present. The first witness called by Mr. Jussen, was George B. Weber, who took the stand for his absent brother and, who has been familiar with the bank's business, before it failed.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 17th, 1879.

According to his report, he had questioned Mr. Greenbaum in November, 1877, then President of the Bank, on various matters, and received a written reply stating that the bank is not in a position to discount notes, but that depositors have nothing to fear and that the value of a share is still 90 per cent. The witness was also present at a director's meeting at which it was suggested, to liquidate the bank, and thus, the share-holders could at least realize 80 cents on a dollar. A committee has been appointed for the proceedings of the liquidation, with Henry Greenebaum at the head of it. The witness could not say with certainty, whether the liquidation committee has doctored the bank's securities, but has heard that a private request by Greenebaum to Franz Arnold, for information about the activities of the bank has been advised, although Arnold has been denying, owing anything to the bank. Lawyer Jussen explained to the committee, the well-known transaction with the \$20,000 note, drawn by Mr. Clay of New York, which was indorsed by Tom Hoyne and John Herting, and which has been protested later on. Lawyer Jussen touched on the bank's connection with different branches of Greenebaum's private businesses and stated, that those have received \$25,000 from the bank between December 1st and December 3rd, 1877 and on December 4th the bank was declared insolvent. The committee will meet to-morrow again.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 17, 1877

WILHELM VOCKE'S ANSWER TO THE "TIMES"

To the Publisher of the "Times".

In last Wednesday's issue of the Times appeared an item discussing my appointment as a member of the Board of Education. In this article my character is somewhat attacked, and to correct this error, I feel the necessity of writing to you. You stated that I, as the trustee of the bankrupt Germania Insurance Company, did not do the right thing as far as the creditors were concerned when I (supposedly) disposed of Mr. Hesing's exchange at a price far below their value, and those of Mr. Schintz for twenty-five cents on the dollar. At the creditors' meeting of the Company in April 1873, the Hesing case has been thoroughly discussed and all those present at the meeting approved the court's action as well as mine....What an empty phrase to say that I sold Mr. Schintz's exchange bills for twenty-five cents on the dollar, while I could have sold them for the full price....Due to my efforts Mr. Schintz received seventy-five percent on the dollar. The statement that the Court disapproved this action is also wrong. You named five aldermen who were opposed to my appointment to the School Board, because I was supposedly not honest in my dealings with the creditors of the bankrupt company and no aldermen of a German ward would dare to vote

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 17, 1877

GERMAN



for me; this is not so either, because it is simply a case of personal enmity....
My appointment to the School Board is not based on any political speculations....
I did not seek this nomination, it was offered to me four years ago by Mayor
Medill, but I did not accept the offer for various reasons....I was urged by
my friends this year again to accept the nomination if offered to me....

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 26, 1879.

WPA (ILL) REC 30275

H. VON ENDE.

There died yesterday at his home, No. 584 N. Clark Street, of typhoid fever, Mr. Heinrich Von Ende, one of the editors of the Freie Presse, aged 32. Mr. Ende, a newspaper man with an adventurous though not very long career, was the son of the former Hessian minister of war, and was born in Bremen, July 27, 1847. His youth was spent in Hanau, Frankfurt, and Kassel, where he attended school. His special studies were literature, painting, and music. He attended a musical school at Frankfurt and then went to Italy to study Italian music.

After his studies were over, he was for a time musical director at Cottbus and then went to Paris. During the Franco-German War he was correspondent of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung. He was in Paris during the Commune troubles and then went to Liverpool which he left in 1872 to come to this country. After teaching music for some time in New York, he visited the chief cities of the country with Dr. Ruechner. He settled down in Milwaukee, and after a residence of about a year he made a lecture tour through the West. He returned to Milwaukee and there married. He devoted himself to Socialism and was the best read and most thorough advocate of this pernicious school of thought in the

Chicago Tribune, Sep. 2, 1878.

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United States.

He took part in the editorial work of the Milwaukee Socialist and finally went to Cincinnati, where he labored on the Socialist daily - the Ohio Volkszeitung. The paper was a failure, and he went to Chicago. He finally came to Chicago, where he was employed on the Troie Presse and wrote on subjects, which did not conflict with his socialistic theories.

The funeral will take place at 1:00 P. M. to-morrow from his house and will be escorted by deputations of the Germania Turnvereins, the Lehr and Wehr Verein and a delegation of the German communists.

The Chicago Tribune, July 2, 1879.

WPA 6113 PBU 30275

PAUL GROTTKAU

The acknowledged leader of the Socialist Party in the city of Chicago, is Paul Grottkau, a fugitive from Berlin, Germany. He is extreme in his views, narrow, ignorant, and in a measure, shrewd and eloquent. He is a man of much personal magnetism, though cowardly in his instincts and methods.

Although for many years a resident of Chicago, he does not speak the English language and apparently does not care to learn. He knows little of American institutions, and is an agitator and a revolutionist by instinct and education. He is more to be feared perhaps than any man of his class in Chicago; not because he has the courage to carry out his schemes, but because he has the power to set a movement on foot, which he may not be able to control or stop.

From Mr. Richard Michaelis, editor of the Neue Freie Presse, a reporter for the Tribune yesterday obtained some interesting facts concerning the insurrectionary plebeian. By trade he is a bricklayer and is now somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty years of age. Some years back, he was picked up by Von Schweitzer, one of the greatest socialistic leaders of Berlin, who discovered his ability to speak to the rabble. He trained Grottkau and gave him ideas and topics for the display of his oratory. He became noted and was employed after a while

The Chicago Tribune, July 2, 1879.

WPA (ILL) RM 30274

by the trade unions as an agitator. Von Schweitzer died and Grottkau became more prominent than before. He, in a measure, took the place of his illustrious leader, having some of his ability, but little of his courage. A paper was started in Berlin, called the Freie Presse, and Grottkau was placed in the position of sitz-redacteur, a position not known to American journalism. The person who assumed this place, is the advertised editor of the paper and responsible for its utterances. Men of culture and learning do not like the German jails, and in order that they may escape incarceration, they usually hoist the name of some man whom they employ for this purpose, who has no other duty to perform than to go to jail when required. Such were the editorial duties of Herr Paul Grottkau. One day he was wanted by the government for something which had been written and published by the real editor. He became frightened and abandoned his paper, and with the money he had received for the duties he was paid to discharge but failed to, he ran away and came to America. He had no sooner arrived here, than he began to denounce the institutions of which he knew nothing, and to stir up his countrymen to sedition and violence.

"Has Grottkau a large following in Chicago?", asked the reporter. "Larger than that of all the others combined. Yes he is so ignorant of our institutions that he was recently talking about the election of a postmaster and a collector for the port of Chicago."

The Chicago Tribune, July 2, 1879.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30075

"I see that he does considerable talking. What sort of sentiments does he give utterance to here?" "They are apt to be quite violent. For instance, at a meeting held last week, he told the crowd he was addressing, that it was their duty to go to the newspaper offices in the evening, and if they found that they were printing any attacks on the red flag, to demand that these articles be suppressed; and if that were not done, to pie the forms and whip the editors. He suggested that they should have a committee to attend to this special business of threshing editors and pieing forms; and that was the only way in which they could bring the anti-communistic press to terms. He was cheered and applauded. He pointed out a reporter who was present and said, 'Here is one of these hounds who comes to report our meetings, and caricatures our speeches. Perhaps the best thing to do is to wring his neck. He certainly ought to be well whipped.'"

"You can judge from this instance, the character of this man's addresses. Intelligent Germans know better. Why do they follow him? They have no one to take his place. He has no political wisdom. During the last election, some of the socialistic leaders were purchased for money by the democratic party, and Grottkau did not even know it. What is the reason the Germans leave the republican party and vote the socialist ticket? I will tell you. The Germans acknowledge that the republican party has freed the country from slavery; that it has done more for free labor than the democratic party; that it has done more for the

The Chicago Tribune, July 2, 1879.

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Germans in America than any other party. Yet they claim that the republican party has tolerated corruption within its own ranks by allowing notorious swindlers to go free. Not only are they allowed to go free, but they are allowed to go into their conventions and to take a prominent part in politics. They allow men like Myers, of the Bee Hive Bank, to walk about the streets unpunished."

"When the socialist asks why these men are not punished, they are told that there is no law for it. They want to know who is responsible for there not being any law; and they are answered, it is the republican party. Thus they see there is plenty of law to punish a man for stealing a loaf of bread, but no law to punish a man who robs a poor man of the earnings of a lifetime. They think the very fact that the republican party has made no effort to cure these ills, either shows that they are in sympathy with criminals and bank swindlers, or, at least that they don't care to punish them, and that the party has no sympathy with the people."

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 19, 1879.

RESIGNATION OF PAUL GROTTKAU

The undersigned is resigning from editing of the "Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung" the "Fackel" and the "Vorhote."

Reasons: In the presence of the Managing Officials of the "Socialistic Publishing Society" one of this Society's men reproached me: That my activity is the ruin of the aforementioned papers of which I have been the editor.

2. It was insisted that I was not competent and displace better elements.

3. It was further insisted, that my work was not efficient and has not been in proportion to my salary, and

4. I have been called a vagabond.

For all this I ask of the Management an explanation, whether they have entrusted a vagabond with the editing of those newspapers and if not, this insult should be repelled as a defamation and explained, that I have in every respect fulfilled my duty, defended Socialistic Principles, and through my activity, these newspapers, whose Editor, I have been, not only promoted but,

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 19, 1879.

to a certain extent made their existence possible.

The management did not protect me against the defamation mentioned, although only one of the proposed explanations would have sufficed. With phrases, that the management can not interfere with private disagreements, they would like to close this affair. After listening to such defamations, it was to be expected, that an explanation would follow. But this did not take place. In the interest of the Party and in my own defense as to my spotless past, I am resigning as Editor of these newspapers.

To the "Socialistic Publishing Society", I have sold my work and activities, but not my honor. Dishonesty is asked of me, but I do not qualify for it. I am satisfied to say, that the "Socialistic Labor Party" and the proletarian emancipation studies I have served well. This declaration I owed to my honor, to the "Socialistic-Labor Party" and to the readers of the "Arbeiter Zeitung", "Die Fackel" and "Vorbote."

Paul Grottkau

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1879.

THEODORE B. WEBER
His Reputation

Jacob Mueller, former vice-governor of Ohio, pays the following tribute to Mr. Weber. We reprint the account as it appeared in the Waechter Am Erie (Erie Sentinel), as it will be of interest to Chicagoans:

"The parents of Theodore B. Weber were our neighbors. I went to school with him, up to his confirmation. Weber [Translator's note - he was a Chicagoan according to a previous article, fairly prosperous, etc., bequeathed money for a non-sectarian German high school and later changed his last will], even during early youth showed great ability and proved outstanding in every class. Prior to 1850 he immigrated to America--when he was but sixteen years old. Through diligence, good character, and talent, he was able to make rapid progress, and thus acquired a high business as well as social position. He was regarded as highly intelligent as well as cultured, and above all as a man of philanthropic tendencies; in fact, whenever human need became an issue he gave

WPA (11) PROJ 20775

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1879.

wholeheartedly and proved himself to be an ardent friend. He helped his relatives whenever necessary. As a businessman he showed sagacity and scrupulous honesty. His character was above reproach.

"Among the many people I know there is no one for whom I have a higher regard for integrity and genuine German reliability. He started on the lowest rungs of the ladder, climbing upward until he was remarkably successful. Selfishness and greed never dominated him.

"It is one of the bewildering facts of life that such a man was slain!"

J. M.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

THE LAST WILL OF THEODORE B. WEBER

Theodore B. Weber's will was submitted to the Surrogate's court yesterday afternoon.

The original document was executed in June, 1876, witnessed and signed by H. H. Anderson, Harry Rubens, and Edmund Juessen.

The provisions: The widow receives the house and lot which, after the widow's death, shall become the property of Lydie Winter, Weber's niece. The two life insurance policies of \$2,500 each and the income from \$15,000.... shall go.... to other relatives.....

The sum of \$10,000 was set aside for a German high school to be built between Chicago Avenue and Fullerton Avenue, provided that other parties raise an additional \$90,000, and that the German language, German history, and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

German literature be always taught in the institution, and that Bible reading, praying, and religious instruction be permanently excluded from the curriculum. If these provisions find no acceptance within five years, then the money shall revert to the children of his sister.....

.....

A codicil, dated May 1, this year, revokes the sum given to his wife as well as the stipulations and money originally provided for the high school.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1879.

A SURPRISE

Last night, at eight o'clock, Wilhelm Seipp received a very pleasant surprise. While the newly elected City Treasurer of Chicago [W. Seipp] was eating dinner at his home, 247 South Park Avenue, he heard the strains of an orchestral overture, and saw a light flickering through the window, and, as he opened the door, he was confronted by employees of Seipp's Brewery carrying torches. A large number of citizens from the Fourth Ward had joined the group of employees. After the Chicago orchestra's trumpets had sounded a flourish, one of the Brewery teamsters, Wilhelm Steiger, made a brief speech, declaring that the workers of the Brewery could not refrain from expressing their satisfaction at the election of their chief to this responsible political post. His election is an honor, indeed, since he is the youngest treasurer Chicago has ever had, and probably ever will have. His election is proof that regardless of his comparative youth, he enjoys a reputation as a thorough and capable businessman, that he has the confidence of his fellow citizens and brings additional glory to the name of Seipp. The speaker then called for a cheer and Wilhelm Seipp, in a few words,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 11, 1879.

expressed his sincere appreciation, whereupon the crowd broke into another cheer. Continuing his speech, Mr. Steiger emphasized the fact that if there were employers and employees anywhere who worked harmoniously together, and proved that they benefited mutually thereby, Conrad Seipp and his force were an example of that type of relationship. Probably at no time have men of eminence tried so zealously and unselfishly to further the interests of their workers as Messrs. Seipp, father and son, and, consequently, everyone works gladly at his appointed task and has the interest of the company at heart.

After the orchestra played a few additional selections and the torches, now thrown in a heap, had burned out, Mr. Seipp invited the whole group to Binz's Hall, where, until midnight, refreshments were served and fervent speeches were delivered, extolling the solidarity of Seipp and his brewery employees, as well as the cordiality shown by citizens of the neighborhood.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 3, 1879.

"JUDGE" L. BRENTANO
To the Editor of the
Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

Your "absolutely reliable source of information" is not quite as trustworthy as you assume. I refer to your statement in this column that I wanted to become a justice of the peace and police court judge on the North Side.

I was not an applicant. (As you undoubtedly know, a police court judge is appointed by the mayor with the consent of the City Council.) However, one of the county judges who wanted to make some recommendations for this office, which vitally concerns the poor man, asked me if I would accept such an appointment, and I replied that I would if I received the unanimous vote of the judges.

This explains everything, as far as I am concerned. Among the friends who regret that the decision of the judges was that only one German should be

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 5, 1879.

nominated in each division, I count my friend Michaelis, and, presumably, also the editor in chief of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. (Editor's note: "My, of course!")

With sincere thanks for your interest, I remain,

Very respectfully,

L. Brentano.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

DR. ERNST SCHMIDT AND HIS CHIEF SUPPORTERS

With all due respect to Ernst Schmidt as a doctor and as an individual, we are wondering whether the businessmen and other respectable citizens who favor him, have considered his supporters.

Obviously, the gentlemen who are in favor of voting for Schmidt have not read the German paper Arbeiter (Worker), the party organ which espouses his cause. In this election campaign, the newspaper is resorting to the vilest attacks upon anyone who is in opposition, to unbridled agitation against the owning class, and to outrageous threats against those who intend to vote for a candidate other than Schmidt. At the same time, Arbeiter is extolling the virtues of communism. That this most dangerous element of society will regard the triumph as its own, instead of Dr. Schmidt's, seems to have been lost sight of by the voters; otherwise they could not be so deluded as to vote for Dr. Schmidt, merely to express a personal liking.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

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Anyone who has the real interests of Dr. Schmidt at heart, will vote against him, in order to liberate him from the association of people whose despicable conduct he must secretly abhor.

Several German Citizens.

We ask that our names be withheld. As nonpoliticians we cannot be expected to expose ourselves and our families to the vilification of a scurrilous press.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, July 18, 1878.

WPA (H) Box 30275

JOHN BICHL

The announcement of the sudden death of John Bichl, which occurred yesterday at Quincy, Ill., was a shock to many, very many people in Chicago, where he has lived for the last twenty years in almost constant service to the public as a musician. Mr. Bichl was a native of Germany, but came here when a lad, and Chicago has been his home until quite recently. He has wielded the baton in nearly all the principal orchestras in the city, and few leaders have acquired more personal popularity. At one time he conducted the concerts at Turner Hall, and for quite a long period he was the leader of the orchestra in Mc Vicker's Theatre. Since the fire his genial face has been seen in the high chair at the New Chicago Theatre, and more recently at the Adelphi. He was a skilled musician, a charming violinist, and a clever conductor, possessing an intuitive faculty of adapting himself to the miscellaneous needs of the various dramatic or musical organizations that called for his aid. Personally, Mr. Bichl was a warm-hearted, genial man, the life and soul of every social gathering where he happened to be

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Chicago Tribune, July 18, 1878.

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in the midst, and withal a man devoted to the welfare of his family, which he idolized. His wife is the daughter of the late Mr. Diversy, the brewer, and he leaves her with several very interesting children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 29, 1878

JOHN A. HUCK, DEAD

WP. (ILL) FCCL 30275

When coming home from work last night shortly before 1 o'clock, John A. Huck collapsed suddenly at the door of his house and died on the spot. The news of his death spread like wild fire all over Chicago, which has known Mr. Huck some years as a respectable, jovial German and good American citizen.

John A. Huck was born on May 15, 1819 at St. Einbach (Germany), learned there the brewery business and came in 1845 to America, where he was holding positions as brewmaster successively in New York and Kingston (Canada). In 1846 he settled down in Chicago and with his savings founded there the Huck's Brewery, which gradually became famous all over the country for its fine products. The great Chicago Fire of 1871 also destroyed Huck's Brewery, causing a financial setback, from which John A. Huck only slowly recovered.

John A. Huck was a member of several German Lodges and has been active in

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 29, 1878

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3078

cooperative efforts to found the Teutonia Life Insurance Company and the German National Bank.

John A. Huck is survived by his wfie, two daughters and one son. The latter, Louis Huck, is well known and was a business partner of his father.

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1877, .

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PARSIMONIOUS LIEB

His Rigid Domestic Economy

General Lieb's claim that he has managed the affairs of the County Clerk's office with economy has been looked upon generally with great distrust. It is true that he has made the assertion day in and day out, but the figures, twist them how you will, did not seem to bear out his assertion. An examination into Lieb's private affairs, however, goes to show that, as far as he himself is concerned, he knows what economy is and practices it. So it is possible, after all, that there is something in his claim that he is running his office economically, and that it is only the stupidity of the rest of mankind which prevents their seeing it.

Lieb turned up here along in 1867, a shabbily dressed, long-legged soldier of fortune. He started an evening German paper, known as the Abend Zeitung. It is believed to have been started upon credit, and was published as long as that article was to be found. When his stock of that ran out, the newspaper stopped also. During the 1869 campaign he made speeches on behalf of the Citizens' Ticket, and the shabby old cloak, and the rusty old hat, and the dilapidated old shoes, are vividly remembered by the frequenters of the ward club meetings of that year. Though he had

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1877, • WPA (LL) P-111004

worked for the successful ticket he got nothing by it, and soon after left the city for the purpose of heading a German colony which was to settle near Memphis. The colony was a failure, and Lieb returned with the same old cloak, hat, and shoes, a little rustier and a little shabbier, but still the same. He started another evening paper, but his stock of credit was so slight that it soon died. Subsequently, with money borrowed from various individuals, he bought into the Union, the German Democratic paper. In 1873 he joined the Irish-Democratic coalition, contributing his paper, his oratorical power, and some pretended influence over the Germans. He was nominated and elected County Clerk by the People's party in the fall of 1873, and went into the office in December of that year. At that time he had nothing but debts and old clothes. He owed from \$6,000 to \$10,000, money borrowed from gentlemen who befriended him in his hour of need, who had stood by him when he was ragged and forlorn, and whom he surely never would desert after he came to be fat and saucy.

Gen. Lieb is, of course, an honorable man. We have his word for it, and that of all the clerks in his employ. Those debts, therefore, have unquestionably been paid. He has not gone into bankruptcy, for the Democracy would put no bankrupt on their ticket. The workingmen would nominate nobody but an honest, hard-working fellow

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1877, : • WPA (ILL) FCCL 3827

with horny hands and sweaty face, who had paid off all his honest debts to the last dollar. By December of this year he will have received the last of his pay for 1877. He gets \$3,000 a year. That makes \$12,000 which he has received since he went into office.

Now, to look at that economy which makes Lieb a model for imitation by young men, - that economy which should replace Poor Richard by Hermann Lieb.

Honest debts paid \$6,000 to \$10,000. Lot on Freemont Street, costing \$3,000, all paid, and release given March, 1876.

One hundred feet on La Salle Street purchased in 1874 and 1876; cost, \$7,500. The last \$1,500, paid for sub-lot 6, was planked down in cash in September 1876.

A house has been erected on the La Salle Street property costing at the inside \$2,000. This makes a total of about \$18,000 at the inside which has been paid out of \$12,000 received during four years.

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1877, . . . WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

By dint of practicing rigid economy, the household expenses for the County Clerk's family, additional clothing, etc. - for the old cloak, and hat, and shoes have gone, - might be kept within \$500 a year, which would make a total of \$2,000 more, or a grand total of about \$20,000 saved out of \$12,000, with doctor's bills, charity, horsecar rides, donations to benevolent institutions, and political expenses yet to be heard from.

In view of such economy, it is possible that Lieb's claim that he administers the County Clerk's office economically is a justifiable one. Still, it would be desirable if he could set it out a little more plainly, just as plainly, for instance, as the Tribune has set forth his economy in the management of his private affairs.



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 17, 1877

WILHELM VOCKE

The appointment of Wilhelm Vocke as member of the Board of Education by Mayor Heath, has become nullified through the absence of ten members of the City Council at that session. Mr. Vocke is a self-made man who, through his great ambition and diligence became one of the well-known German-Americans of Chicago. Born at Minden (Prussia) in the year 1839, he emigrated at the age of seventeen to America. He found work in New York and later in Massachusetts, sometimes as a clerk in a grocery store and sometimes as a factory worker. He not only made a living for himself, but supported his family in Germany.

He came to Chicago in 1857 and the struggle to make a living began anew. He did not scoff even at the hardest handwork, that of road building, a fact of which he is proud. He became a newsboy in the year 1859 and found time enough to complete his general education with the intention of studying law, which was his heart's desire.

At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he enlisted in the army and served the country three and a half years, during which time he rose to the rank of a



GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 17, 1877

colonel. Returning to Chicago he joined (under Brentano) the staff of the Staats-Zeitung and in 1865 became police court reporter. In the year 1867 he was admitted to the bar. Finally in 1869 he started to practice law and soon enjoyed an excellent reputation. But he kept on studying and was considered by the Philosophic Society of Chicago to be one of those members whose lectures are followed with special interest and are always greatly acclaimed. He carried his activities even into the literary field when through his translation into the English he introduced to the American people the German poet Rodenberg.

Mayor Heath was inspired to the appointment of Mr. Vocke as a member of the School Board by his mode of living and his education, and by the fact that he was as much of an American as he was a German. He was in full accord with the liberally minded views of the Germans, but could also fully satisfy the wishes and requirements of the Americans. Several of the members of the City Council who voted against Mr. Vocke's appointment, are his personal enemies and are low enough in character to spread lies about his attitude toward the School Board's activities.



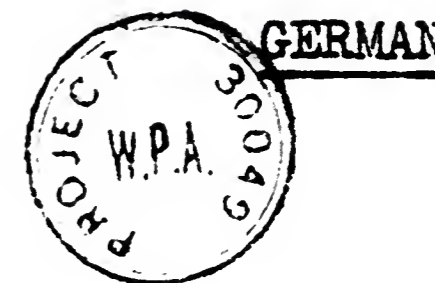
GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 17, 1877

But lies are short lived....As a member of the School Board he would have the distinction of being one of the most diligent, best fitted and most honest of men.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 16, 1877



HESING AND THE WORKERS

Mr. Schneider's organ, the Abendblatt, attacks Mr. Hsing for a remark published in yesterday's Staats Zeitung in connection with Mr. Hsing's activities in favor of working people. It would be well for Mr. Schneider, who knows the history of Chicago as well as Mr. Hsing does, to search his memory. He will thus find that Mr. Hsing has every right to pride himself for his activities in behalf of working people. About twenty years ago a proposition worked out by Mr. Hsing, was accepted, to contact the legislature for a new law by which the wage worker would be protected against attachments up to the sum of \$25.00, but that their tools should be altogether free from attachment. This proposal was accepted by the Republican Convention, whereupon Mr. Hsing spent all of the following winter in Springfield, and succeeded in his efforts in behalf of the working people. Mr. Schneider will also remember that at the time when the eight hour work day was a matter of discussion by labor, Mr. Hsing again went to Springfield and induced the delegation from Cook County to endorse

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 16, 1877

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 60275

this law unanimously, which with the support it had, was accepted. It was also Mr. Hesing who in the year 1864 by request of a labor committee, aroused late at night N. B. Judd, then candidate for Congress, brought him to the office of the Workingmen's Advocate and induced him to pledge his support to the eight hour working day, a promise which as everybody knows, Mr. Judd has faithfully kept. He submitted the proposal to Congress and devoted all his activities to this worthy cause until it was pronounced a law. The eight hour system went into effect in all Government workshops.

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 21, 1877.

The nomination of the Hon. George Schneider, president of the National Bank of Illinois, to the Swiss mission (now the diplomatic grade of Charge d'Affaires), will be very gratifying to the people of this city and state. The mission is that filled by Horace Rublee, of Wisconsin, for so many years, and the appointment of Mr. Schneider is a recognition of an editorial lien on the place, as he was for many years owner and editor of the Staats-Zeitung, though he has since retrograded to the condition of a prosperous bank president. Mr. Schneider is a German by birth, coming from the southern Germany, we believe, and not far from Switzerland, and is conversant with the Continental languages. He has been a resident of America for thirty years or more, and has become a thorough American in sympathy and attachments. He will be a creditable representative of the people, and will maintain for the Swiss mission the same excellent reputation for propriety, dignity, and courtesy which Horace Rublee gained for it.

WPA (ILL) PPOL 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 1st, 1877.

WPA (ILL) PRO 30215

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Fessel celebrated the day before yesterday his fiftieth jubilee as physician. To the sorrow of his friends and especially to his colleagues Dr. Fessel has just recently moved to New York. The physician enjoyed in Europe already great esteem where he worked himself up to the position of a member of the Board of Health. Wherever he was known in America, Milwaukee, New York, and here, he was considered as one of the foremost in the medical profession and was consulted by almost all of his German colleagues in any difficult and complicated case: Notwithstanding the successful but strenuous activities as physician, he always, found time for fostering and promoting music, and many a Society is indebted to him for its existence as for instance the Philharmonic Society in Milwaukee which at the time of his residence there and under the management of Hans Balatka, Dr. Fessel's son-in-law, reached its climax. His Chicago friends expressed their participation at this jubilee, by sending Dr. Fessel a letter of hearty congratulations and a valuable gift.

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GERMANIllinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 20, 1876.

PASTOR HARTMANN'S JUBILEE.

An immense crowd assembled yesterday morning in St. Paul's Church in order to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Rev. Hartmann's pastorate. Each one of the 1,500 seats was occupied, not only by members of the parish but also by people who did not belong to any religious denomination. They wanted to give proof of their friendship to the cultured and tolerant preacher. The church was beautifully adorned. Over the pulpit hung a garland with the dates "1851-1876."

Besides a great number of old German settlers there were also many preachers present.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1876.

PASTOR JOSEPH HARTMANN'S JUBILEE.

Today, November 18th, Rev. Joseph Hartmann has been pastor of the First German Evangelical Parish of Chicago - St. Paul's Church - for 25 years. Rev. Hartmann was born Sept. 18, 1824, at Bornheim in Bavaria. He received his education in the Gymnasium of Speyer and that of Zweibrücken. He also attended the universities of Bonn and Utrecht, where he studied philosophy and theology.

In 1849 he came to America and in the same year he passed his examination before the German Evangelical Synod of North America in Cleveland, Ohio. His first parish was at West Turin in Lewis County, in the state of New York. From there he came to Chicago. His activities here were most successful. Besides his increasingly flourishing parish, he started

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1876.

several new German Evangelical parishes. He is also the creator of many Anglo-German parochial schools and thus deserves fullest recognition for the preservation of the German language and German customs in Chicago and in the Northwest.

His activities as synodal president and as preacher were equally successful. He is also the founder of our German orphanage. After the fire of 1871, it was his driving power which was mainly responsible for the rebuilding of his church and school and of the orphanage.

Pastor Hartmann has, here in Chicago, baptized 11,562 children, confirmed 2,810 children, married 4,677 couples and given the Last Supper to 37,500 people.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 18, 1876.

During the Civil War he strongly advocated the Union and fought with great ability in the "Hausfreund" published by him in the interests of the preservation of the Union and the Abolition of Slavery.

On account of what he has done for the Germans and the Republic, Rev. Hartmann has become highly respected and beloved. The church celebration in his honor will take place Sunday in the midst of his parish. But all the Germans from Chicago wish to extend to this highly deserving man their most sincere congratulations!

III

PARLIAM

File of Britain, Nov. 1, 1973.

WPA (111) 1011 1014

p. 4.. Not only of the means to receive him and courteous or threat at the hands of Mr. Brent no doubt the consul at Preston will resent the false and slanderous charges of the British government against the gentleman. He can tell Mr. Lecky, in view of the interest of the latter in the matter, that the charges are false, that the wisest thing he can do is to call off his dog.

He is not going to let the public know that he is getting his own to publish a mass of contemptible lies against him. Mr. Brent no less the best and most efficient consul that has ever held the office at Preston, and our minister at Berlin at the same time, is a man of the highest integrity. It is rather contemptible for Lecky to be making these mean attacks upon a man who is his superior in ability, integrity, and statesmanship.

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SECRET

Nicaragua Tribune, Nov. , 1976.

WPA (ILL) #R23 30249

WPA (ILL) #R23 30249

(Editorial)

p. 4.. It is a fair way surprised nor very surprising that the Nicaragua Times and its characteristic tirade against Lorenzo Barrantes, the Representative candidate for Congress in the 11th District. One reason for this is to have been expected, in fact, it is a fairly reliable indication, the Times will be a reliable indicator of the political affairs.

Of course, it was not of the Nicaragua Times, which is in full stride with the Times crowd, to give its support to a candidate of such a character. It is so completely fitted to the character of the Times. But the special reason for the Times, in a sudden, opposes Mr. Barrantes' election is to be found in the fact that the Times-Tribune is supporting him. It is no accident that the two powerful minds that control the Times and the Times-Tribune are at the same time on the same ground. The Times and the Times-Tribune are always a sufficient reason for the opinion of the other, and vice versa.

Chicago Tribune, Nov. 1, 1976.

WFA (JUL) PRO 30275

We have no special objection to urge against the Times' opposition to Mr. Brentano; judging by the past, it augurs well for Mr. Brentano's success. But the Times cannot be permitted to lie about him. The fact is, that Mr. Brentano is a thorough linguist, a fine English, German, French, and classical scholar. Partly owing to his foreign birth and partly owing to his manner of speech, his accent is so often noticeable, but never unintelligible. But as to his knowledge of the English language, he certainly writes it better than the gentleman who has the run of the editorial page of the Chicago Times.

A chronic talker is more apt to be a nuisance than a benefit in Congress. The Hon. Carter Harrison has done something in the way of demonstrating this proposition. Really speech-making is not the best recommendation for a congressional candidate, and, if it were, we do not see that Mr. Le Moyne (who didn't open his mouth at the last session of Congress that we know of) has any advantage over Mr. Brentano.

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GERMAN



Der Westen, Oct. 1, 1876.

[CLEON BLEY]

Cleon Bley, a well known citizen of Chicago and a founder of the Turnverein "Vorwarts," died from consumption. His friends among the German singers are asked to assemble at the Turner Hall, this afternoon, in order to make preparations for participation at the funeral.

IV
II E 2
II A 2

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1876.

GERMAN

INDICTMENTS AGAINST HESING NOL PROCESSED

The other two indictments against A. C. Hesing were nol prossed on Monday with the consent of Federal Attorney Bangs and upon recommendation of Mr. Anderson, the partner of Jussen. The proof, that Judge Blodgett is prejudiced against A. C. Hesing is to be found in the remark he made to Mr. Anderson.

He said: "It seems to me that Mr. Bangs should now go to Mr. Hesing and apologize to him for ever having indicted him." One can understand that Judge Blodgett is not in good humor; then Hesing's pardon, especially the reason for which it was granted, is equivalent to a complete defeat for him. It is not pleasant for a judge to be rebuffed by the President of the United States and by a man like Taft, who has more juridical knowledge in his little finger than Judge Blodgett in his whole body.

What the public thinks about him, Mr. Blodgett found out the day before yesterday at a meeting of the 11th Ward, where a Republican and almost completely American assembly applauded the speaker, W. Stanley, who declared concerning the distiller's situation, that had he the choice, he would a thousand times prefer to have the reputation and the past of A. C. Hesing than to have the past and the reputation of Judge Blodgett. He added that the greatest danger for this country was a corrupt and partial court.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1876.

So clearly did the assembly give its approval, that W. Woodard, the next speaker who had worked against a pardon for A. C. Hesing, made no allusion to it, but confined himself to a temperance speech.

IV
II A 3 b
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1876.

A GREAT LOSS.



It will be sad news for the music loving people of Chicago to learn that Mr. H. Balatka, musical conductor, has decided to leave the city where he has spent 16 years and to go to St. Louis.

Those who have witnessed the energetic efforts of Mr. Balatka to give the public a better and finer understanding of music, will be deeply grieved by this announcement. Chicago has not at present another conductor with the abilities of Mr. Balatka. The greatest loss is suffered by the "Liederkrantz" as Mr. Balatka had such a prominent part in its organization and development. Mr. Balatka goes to St. Louis to become music instructor at a great school there and to become director of the singers' club, "Arion of the West".

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The Chicago Tribune, July 1, 1876.

GERMAN

LORENZ BRENTANO.

WPA (ILL) PRO 50275

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Chicago, June 30th. The office of Mayor, soon to be vacant, must be filled by an election on the 12th. Many good names have been mentioned, names of gentlemen, who are doubtless well qualified for the position. But I desire to suggest the name of a well known and very popular citizen, who is pre-eminently qualified for Mayor. From his earliest manhood he has been a leading spirit among the people and has enjoyed their suffrages and their confidence. He was Mayor of the city of Mannheim in Germany, when comparatively a youth. He was also a member of the parliament at Frankfort and was afterwards elected President of the Republic of Basen, which his genius, eloquence and great influence had mainly contributed to revolutionize, and whose people, instead of the grand duke, were made sovereigns. After the republic was overthrown by the aid of Austria, President Brentano, who with many other heroes and patriots (among them Siegel and Hecker) were condemned to death as traitors, sought an asylum in this country, and for over seventeen years has made Chicago his home. Although an able lawyer, he was a grand success so an editor, as all the patrons of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, which he made the leading German paper in the West in 1860 will bear witness.

IV

The Chicago Tribune, July 1, 1876.

GERMAN

WPA JUL 1 1876

Mr. Brentano ably and creditably served one city in the Legislature and also in the Board of Education. He is a large propertyholder, and in every way greatly interested in the growth and prosperity of our city. This election would insure a first class man as one Mayor, one who would be a credit to one city, and capable of discharging his duties with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of our people.

(signed) Many Americans.

Chicago Daily Tribune, May 13, 1876.

WPA (111) 75

Von Hollen was born in the village of Driefthsethe, Hanover, Germany, March 2, 1834, and is therefore in his 42nd year. He came to this country in 1849, and to Chicago in 1854. He was for a time a grocer and butcher. From 1863 to 1865 he represented the eleventh ward in the common council. He was also foreman of the foreign and general delivery departments in the post-office for some time.

In 1869 he was defeated for City Collector, and in 1870 was elected a member of the Board of Health, which position he resigned in 1871, when he was first elected City Collector, on the Fire-Proof Ticket. Von Hollen also served as a soldier during the War, and after the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, was taken prisoner by Morgan's guerrillas...

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I F 6

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

STOREY QUESTIONS A. C. HESING.

Because the Tribune yesterday morning printed a report concerning the statements of A. C. Hesing before the Grand Jury, one of our reporters went yesterday to interview him and had the following conversation with him:

Rep: Mr. Hesing, have you read the report of the Tribune, concerning your examination by the Grand Jury? Hesing: Indeed, I have. Rep: Is this report exact? Hesing: One can see that some members of the Grand Jury have given hints to the reporter; he is far from having related the true facts. Rep: Would you mind giving the public a true relation of the facts? Hesing: Not at all - the law does not order a witness to keep silent. Rep: Who conducted the examination? Hesing: Storey himself. He said to me: "Mr. Hesing we have started an investigation concerning corruption in this county. As your name has often

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30675

been connected with it by the press, we would like to know if you have ever tried to bribe some alderman or public official by offering him money for corrupt purposes?" I answered: "No, I have never tried to bribe anyone, with one exception. That was when I went to see former alderman John Comiskey and offered him (upon your request, Mr. Storey), first \$500 and then \$1,000 if he would vote in favor of the Times receiving the city printing. Rep: What did Storey answer to that? Hesing: He said, that he did not remember the matter and feigned surprise that I should make such an assertion. The faces of the other jurors also registered surprise in the meantime.

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II A 1
II A 2

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 30, 1876.

OTTO ROBERT SCHMID

Through the death of Mr. Schmid, Chicago has lost one of its ablest architects and builders. He was born in the Province of Posen forty eight years ago and educated in Berlin. He came to Chicago in the year 1853 where he resided ever since but for a short time, which he spent in Dubuque and St. Louis. He made a great number of friends.

He was very successful in his line of business, especially as builder of breweries, malt houses and ice houses; taking into consideration this type of buildings, he was thought of as the highest authority in the West. He was the creator of most of Chicago's buildings of that type and drew blue prints for a great number of such buildings to be erected in other cities. He did, also, splendid work in other branches of architecture...

IV
I F 3
I F 6

GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1875.

A. C. HESING TO THE MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS
MEN OF CHICAGO

For several days you has been invited, by public papers and posters, to attend a meeting to be held at Farwell Hall, on Friday, Oct. 29th, for the purpose of downing all attempts to destroy the purity of the ballot box. It was distinctly announced that the meeting would have no partisan character, since the purity of elections was the common interest of all honest and well meaning citizens, without regard to their political preference.

In the course of the day appointed for the meeting, a number of friends urged me to attend. I thus went there in obedience to the public call, as a business man, to attend a non-partisan meeting. Taking a seat in the rear of the hall, I listened to the speeches of Mr. E. C. Larned and Mr. Thomas Hoyne, approving of and applauding almost everything they said. When at the close of Mr. Larned's speech some over-zealous friend of mine called my name, I took no notice of it, and continued in my seat as a quiet listener.

But what was my surprise when Mr. Hoyne having closed his remarks, a set of resolutions, not prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose by the meeting itself,



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 1, 1875.

but evidently manufactured in the Republican central committee, was sprung upon the assemblage - a set of resolutions replete with wild, reckless and utterly unfounded charges against me. In this resolutions it was averred that a "gross outrage upon the sacred rights of the people" had been committed by a majority of the Board of County Commissioners, in having refused to give to the Republican party a fair representation in the several boards of election; that by such arbitrary action the opposition ticket was convicted of intent to cheat at the polls; that the action of the County Commissioners was a monstrous infringement of the fundamental right of the American citizen, and that allying himself with members of the Board of County Commissioners, known to be corrupt, Mr. A. C. Hesing has forfeited the respect and confidence of the better class of our citizens.

Now, I put it to you, every one of you, merchants and business men of Chicago, whether any of you, if present at a meeting where such charges were brought against you, would quietly pocket the insult and would renounce the right of every free man to be heard in reply to charges consisting of reckless assertions without the slightest supporting evidence of facts?

Messrs merchants and business men of Chicago, there is a belief prevailing abroad -



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 1, 1875.

among the foreigners - that America is the country of free speech and of fairness even among political adversaries. But the meeting of last Friday, in Farwell Hall, has shown that that belief is wrong; that free speech and the defense of a man charged with heinous offenses in a public meeting is not tolerated; that a so-called non-partisan meeting may be dragged so far down as to seek to destroy the character and good name of a business man and to hoot him down and hustle him off the stand if he attempts to refute the charges brought against him.

In conclusion I wish to say that you, merchants and business men of Chicago, are made the willing fools of a political clique, whose principal stock in trade consists of the vilest slander. You mean to, and you believe you do, act as honest citizens, when such men as Wilbur F. Storey, that curse and bane of the city of Chicago, are laughing in their sleeves at the gullibility with which you swallow the tallest lies got up for the purpose of blackening the character of a man who for nearly twenty years, has stood before the people of this city and who is willing to have his record for honor and honesty compared with that of any of you, Messrs. merchants and business men of Chicago.

A. C. Hesing

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 30, 1875.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A LETTER LIE OF JOSEPH MEDILL

The insolence of the English newspapers, Tribune, Times, Inter-Ocean and Journal reached its highest point yesterday in reproducing an old story of bribery of which A. C. Hesing was the object.

In April 1875, just before the city convention, Mr. Hesing received the following letter: "Chicago, April 7, 1875. A. C. Hesing: Inclosed you will find \$20 in consideration of which I beg you to use your influence to secure for me the position of police court clerk. Should I get the nomination come and get \$20 more.

Yours truly,
Joseph Liness"

Mr. Hesing was indignant and when the turn for the police court nomination came at the convention, he arose, showed the \$20 bill, and declared that a man who expects to get the nomination through bribery should not get it. Liness did not get the nomination.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 30, 1875.

Mr. Hesing gave the money to a women's club for wounded soldiers, under the direction of Mrs. Magnus, and Liness had the audacity later to claim the money. Mr. Hesing refused to return it, was indicted, but the Supreme Court decided that Liness no longer had any claim on the money. But the Tribune, although its editors, and Mr. Medill in particular, know the facts very well, deliberately lies by stating that Mr. Hesing kept the money for himself. This shows how diabolical are the means used by the Law and Order party to defeat the candidates of the opposition.

GERMAN



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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 26, 1875.

A. C. HESING TO JOSEPH MEDILL
CHIEF EDITOR OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Ever since the opening of the present political campaign, the Chicago Tribune has, either by direct assertions, by sly innuendo, or by copying mendacious and slanderous statements from such vile blackmail organs, as the one edited in the German language by a notorious bounty-jumper, confidence man, and swindler, endeavored to impress upon its readers the belief that A. C. Hesing was a bankrupt; that he was seeking the county treasurership for the sole purpose of saving himself from utter ruin; that if defeated in this election he would be obliged to dispose of his interest in the Staats Zeitung and more to the same effect.

Now when such lies are printed by that hoary scoundrel, W. F. Storey, in the Times they are no more annoying than when printed in the German bounty-jumper and confidence swindler's dirty rag of a paper. For every intelligent being in Cook County is fully aware of the character of these men and their papers. Every decent and honest man, if called upon to choose between the credibility and truthfulness of the man Storey and that of the vilest convict in the Joliet state prison, would undoubtedly decide in favor of the convict. To be black

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 26, 1875.

guarded and slandered by the Chicago Times is rather a mark of distinction, since it places the object of Storeys wrath upon a plane with the many honorable men who, during a number of years, have been made the targets of the foul aspersions of the most disreputable sheet published on the face of the earth.

But the Chicago Tribune has not yet, in the public estimation, sunk to the same low depth as the Times. People still believe that if it were misled by political animosity into giving publicity to maliciously false statements, it would always be found willing to correct such statements and undo the wrong, thereby committed. Assuming that belief to be correct, I desire to communicate to the editor and the readers of the Tribune the real facts, out of which the above maliciously false statements have been manufactured.

To come to the point: A. C. Hesing is not a bankrupt, and is not in danger of becoming a bankrupt, even if he should fail to be elected county treasurer. He would then, as he is now, be able to take up and pay all his indebtedness, as it falls due, dollar for dollar and cent for cent. The total amount of his indebtedness is far less than one half of what the Tribune, by copying the lies of a vile swindler, would make its readers believe it was. It is less than one-half of the total indebtedness of the Chief Editor of the Chicago Tribune. And if A. C. Hesing

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 26, 1875.

WPA JUL 1961 PROJ 202/5

should be obliged to pay all his debts now, before maturity, they would be fully covered by his assets, with perhaps, as much as one third of his interest in the Staats - Zeitung but certainly no more. That would leave him a handsome competence - would it not, For, the Staats - Zeitung as the editor of the Tribune and every banker in town knows full well, is one of the most solid establishments of its kind in the city, perhaps more so than any Chicago newspaper except one and to own a two-fifths interest in it, absolutely clear from all indebtedness would not be a very bad thing - would it?

It is true that a Planing Mill Joint Stock Company, of which I was not by any means the sole proprietor but a large shareholder, has during the panic of 1873, shared the fate of hundreds and thousands of other industrial establishments and gone through the bankruptcy court. Now, in a similar case, ninety-nine out of every hundred of your "highly respectable and honorable citizens" would probably cast their stock into the melting furnace of the court of bankruptcy and walk off like white winged angels. I did otherwise. For the very largest part of the indebtedness of the company I assumed personal responsibility, pledging myself to pay it to the last dollar and only requesting some time to enable me to do so. Since then a considerable amount of that indebtedness has been paid, and what yet remains to be paid is amply secured by assets.



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 26, 1875.

Now, when the Associated Press Telegraph has made every newspaper resound the praise of Mr. Washburn of St. Paul for his having paid all his debts after some reasonable time, don't you think that it is rather inconsistent on the part of those papers, to denounce as a bankrupt and profligate a man, who is just now in course of doing the very same thing for which the said Mr. Washburn has been praised to the skies?

To sum up: A. C. Hesing is not a bankrupt; A. C. Hesing will, even if he should not be elected County Treasurer (he will be, though) much sooner be able to pay every cent of his indebtedness than Mr. Joseph Medill. He is willing to submit his private money affairs to the closest scrutiny of such prominent financial experts, as he opponents may agree upon with him and to forfeit all claims upon the support of his fellow citizens, if the result of such investigation should fail to prove his assertions, or to show that for the purpose of bettering his fortune or to avert financial disaster he is in less need of the office than the candidate supported by the Tribune.

In closing this letter, I desire to give Mr. Medill this parting advice: Be fair, be truthful; do not accept as facts the lies of scoundrels! And, to wind up, judge not, lest you may be judged.

A. C. Hesing

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 22, 1875.

A. C. HESING AND HIS FOLLOWERS

The press, which hates the foreigners, hopes that the opposition candidate of A. C. Helsing, for the office of county treasurer will be able to divide the Germans. The Tribune even asserts that all the decent Germans are adversaries of A. C. Helsing. How erroneous such a statement is, needs not be said. Not only is the great majority of German laborers for Helsing, but also merchants, factory owners, physicians and lawyers are supporting him.

For further proof we can refer to the Post and Mail which distinguishes itself from other English papers through its objectivity. One of its reporters interviewed several men of higher standing, Gen. Dilger, secretary of the Tentonia Life Insurance Company, stated that he would gladly support Mr. Helsing, because he knew him as an honest and capable man. Mr. Henry Greenbaum said that Helsing was the right man for the office. These same opinions were expressed by J. Rosenthal, Fr. Lackner, H. Leopold, Otto Peltzer, and R. Schlosser.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 1, 1875.

JACOB REHM

Jacob Rehm resigned yesterday afternoon as police superintendent of the City of Chicago. After the customary farewells, Mr. Rehm went to the Grand Pacific Hotel to spend a pleasant hour as a private citizen, Mr. Hickey, assistant police superintendent, will take charge of Mr. Rehm's office for the time being, until the mayor can submit a successor to the City Council. Sergeant Charles Rehm, brother of Mr. Jacob Rehm, has a good chance of becoming assistant superintendent.

IVIV (Jewish)

III B 2

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 20, 1875.[ANTON BERG ADJUDGED OLDEST SETTLER]

Anton Berg was awarded the gold medal at the Old Settlers' Picnic. He was adjudged the oldest settler who could show continuous residence in Chicago. The medal was given to him yesterday morning at his home, by a committee of the Chicago Turngemeinde, since he had left the picnic grounds before the prizes were distributed. Henry Greenebaum presented the gold medal to the recipient with a few suitable words. Mr. Berg expressed his thanks and promised to preserve the medal as a keepsake and to bequeath it to his heirs. He invited the committee and other friends present to have some wine and thus a pleasant hour was spent....



IV

GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

THE WESTERN CATHOLIC

Yesterday's edition of The Western Catholic contains a biography of A. C. Hesing, Thomas Lynch, and George von Hollen.

/Translator's note: A. C. Hesing is a prominent Chicagoan of German origin.
The above single sentence is merely given to provide reference material./



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GERMAN

Chicago Times, Mar. 10, 1875.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

p. 4 - 4 A few days ago, the muscular and unclean ruffian who controls the Staats-Zeitung and the local politics of Cook County, devoted a column of his journal to a denunciation of some one at Springfield whom he repeatedly denominated a "state thief". The offense of this party was ostensibly that he does the state printing; his real offense probably is that he protested against the state legislature being dictated to, or bullied by, the Lantz-Knecht of the Staats-Zeitung.

Hesing designates this Springfield editor as a "state thief", for the reason that he does the state printing. If a man who does the state printing becomes a "state thief", what should a man be termed who "gets away" with twice as much money in proportion to population by his manipulation of the city's printing? If one be a state thief is not the other, at least a city thief? Under the present infamous law whose passage was secured by city thief Hesing, for the benefit of city thief Hesing's newspaper, the city is obliged to publish the official proceedings in German at his own rates.

There is no opportunity for competition, as is the case with the English

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GERMAN

Chicago Times, Mar. 10, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

papers; and, hence, taxpayers are absolutely forced to pay this city thief something like \$20,000 per annum. It is a scandalous outrage; a bold and inexcusable robbery. If the state legislature wishes to do Chicago a favor, and to perform a service in the interest of decency and right, it will at once repeal this law, by either doing away entirely with this catering to a foreign element by publishing official proceedings and advertisements in German, or by placing city thief Hesing on an equality with newspapers published in the English language.

This **city thief** Hesing aims to be mayor. He has captured the chairman of the Citizens' Association with a view to bringing this about. He is laboring at Springfield to so manipulate the new incorporation act that certain of his friends, himself included, will have the route smoothed to official preferment, while his enemies will be rendered ineligible to re-election. He is also laboring to so manipulate this incorporation act that his annual levy upon the city's finances to the extent of \$20,000 will not be disturbed.

Let the legislature understand this; and let them also comprehend that this man Hesing in no particular represents the better classes of the people of Chicago. He is thoroughly disreputable himself; his associations are disreputable;

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Times, Mar. 10, 1875.

and the people and interests that he represents are precisely of the same character. If the legislature understands this and is willing to labor for the good of the respectable tax-paying element of Chicago, let them at once repudiate this man Hesing and all his works.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 2, 1875.

A LETTER FROM A. C. HESING

On several occasions Sheriff Agnew has endeavored to mislead public opinion by asserting that "Hesing's paper," in uncovering his delinquencies, follies, and crimes, was merely venting a personal spite, since Hesing had been trying to "run the Sheriff's office" and had been foiled in that attempt. In order to enable the people of this city to form a correct opinion upon this subject, I desire to give them a full and explicit statement of whatever personal relations have existed between me and the Sheriff.

To begin with: I never asked a favor from Agnew in the shape of appointments for any friend of mine for an office under him. The only exception, if it may be called an exception, consisted in this, that, after Peter Hand had been recommended as jailer by a number of prominent citizens of Irish birth, I joined in their recommendation. But I did not, either in that or in any other case, take the initiative in recommending a new appointment.

Later I was informed that the Sheriff was going from bad to worse; that he was scarcely ever sober; that he was a regular visitor of houses of ill-fame on Fourth Avenue; that he was a frequenter of well-known gambling hells; that his



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 2, 1875.

appointees in the County jail were committing most detestable outrages against decency and discipline, by holding perfect orgies under the very noses of the prisoners. The climax was reached when the Sheriff, having been scarcely six weeks in office, became the recipient of a diamond star to the value of two thousand dollars, the gift of those very disreputable characters, who are the curse and bane of our city. I then publicly exposed the shameful transaction in such terms as it deserved.

What may be less generally known is that the Staats - Zeitung, previous to the last election took a decided stand against the extravagantly high enrolments of the Sheriff's office and its intention to insist upon a vigorous cutting down in that respect was clearly indicated.

There, probably, is to be found the real cause of Agnew's bitter and venomous spite against me. In conclusion I desire to say most emphatically that I have never desired or attempted to "run" or to "control" either the Sheriff's or any other office. That I have been active in the politics of this community is well known; but all my efforts have been confined to the organization of political parties and to the management of political campaigns. They have never been directed to the petty business of finding men for subordinate positions under the



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 2, 1875.

officers elected by the people. Where my advice has been desired, I have given it, but have never thrust it upon any one. To this assertion every department of our municipal government will bear witness. So would Sheriff Agnew, if the truth were in him.

GERMAN

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II B 2 d (1)

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 12, 1874.

A NOBLE ACTION.

(From the New Yorker Democrat.)



An action, as few are to be recorded in the political history of our times, has taken place in Chicago. Mr. Hesing, who at the convention of the opposition party on October 5th, had unanimously been nominated as representative of the third congressional district, declined to accept the nomination. As reason for his declination he gave the strange condition of his financial situation. In spite of his declination he was renominated four times by the convention, and each time he refused the nomination in the same stoical manner. Finally his name was withdrawn and on the advice of Mr. Hesing, Mr. Le Moine was nominated.

There are few today who can resist the temptation of entering congress, especially men in the situation of Mr. Hesing, to whom the election to such an office offers, the opportunity of regaining his lost fortune. The declination of the honor and of the position is an eloquent proof, that Mr. Hesing stands above any suspicion of corruption. Such a case is rare and on account of that, deserves recognition. This

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 12, 1874.



action honors not only Mr. Hesing, but all the German citizens. (The New Yorker Democrat, is a bitter political adversary of Hesing and of the Illinois Staats Zeitung.)

GERMAN



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 19, 1874.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung.

There is a rumor about that I intend to withdraw my candidacy for congress in the 3rd district. Two newspapers have made a remark to that effect. I wish to contradict such an assertion and to state that I shall present myself as candidate before the opposition convention. But should there be any one better fitted to unite all the people against the party of corruption and monopoly, I shall gladly withdraw and support any one who can bring us victory. May I add here that I only expect honest votes and that I do not intend to get any support through the influence of money.

Respectfully yours,

Washington Hesing.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1874.

STOREY IN FEAR.

Since Mr. Hesing told a reporter of the Times, that the scoundrel who is at the head of this paper should be shot down like a mad dog, Storey has had no rest. He trembles, he has barricaded himself. No one may see him. If he hears the slightest noise, he believes that murderers are on his tracks.

He sent a reporter to fetch Mathews. "Mathews," Storey said to him, "Go at once to Judge Hinsdale and have Hesing arrested, because he has threatened to shoot you."

Judge Hinsdale wrote the warrant and Mathews then signed it. The warrant was given to constable Laimbeer who was to arrest A. C. Hesing the next day.

In the meantime Mathews met his lawyer and told him what he had done. "You are an ass," the lawyer informed him. "Get the warrant back at once and burn it, else you will have plenty of trouble. What do we care about Storey. Let the rascal take care of himself. Mathews got the warrant back and burned it.

GERMAN



IV
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II B 2 a (1)
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I F 4

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 10, 1874.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DECLARATION OF A. C. HESING.

Last Wednesday I received a copy of the Chicago Times, which in the form of an interview with a certain Matthews and others makes a number of accusations against certain county commissioners and against myself relative to the sale of a plot of land for the county hospital.

Although these accusations were based only on hearsay, they were worded so, as to give the reader the impression that they were based on incontrovertible facts. The headings were worded with such diabolical skill, that one who perused them cursorily, would draw the conclusion that a great theft had been committed. It was asserted that Mr. Mathews had said, that Mr. Periolat had told him, that a certain amount of money (\$5,000.00) would be necessary to assure my influence; that an assignation for this amount had been given to Mr. Periolat, but had later been returned to the giver.

To all this I have to answer that every word of it is an infamous lie. In order to



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 10, 1874.

remove any doubts in the mind of the reader, I wish to give a brief summary of all the transactions involved.

The county commissioners decided on August 18, 1873, to buy the plot of Mr. Mathews, at the corner of Ashland and 12th Street. As I considered the price too high and as I was opposed to its location, I went to see Mr. H. B. Miller and told him so. Mr. Miller informed me that eight commissioners had voted "aye" and that he as chairman had done the same.

An article, inspired by me appeared in the Staats Zeitung of August 25, stating the reasons why the hospital should not be built there. The article mentioned that a location close to the new marine hospital (Lakeview) would be much more desirable.

At their next meeting the county commissioners reconsidered their first decision.

During the following three months all my time was taken up by the elections and I did not hear a word concerning the hospital.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 10, 1874.

After the elections, a man who introduced himself as Mr. Matthews, came to see me. He said to me: "Mr. Hesing, I wish to satisfy you. You can make 1,000 dollars in this business if you drop your opposition against the purchase of my plot. I told him that I was not interested in such an unethical transaction and please not to importune me any more.

As for Mr. Periolat, I never had any dealings with him. I know nothing of the purchase of Col. Baldwin's plot. Although Col. Baldwin is one of my old friends, I have never spoken to him, nor to any of the commissioners concerning the purchase of his plot.

I never allow the Times to enter my house because I do not want to see it polluted. And I say that if some one should shoot W. F. Storey down in the open street as one would a mad dog, no jury of 12 men could be found in this city, which would consider this man guilty of murder.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 13, 1874.

JOSEPH MEDILL TO A. C. HESING.

Milan, Italy, June 23, 1874.

Dear Sir:

You will without doubt be surprised, in view of our unfriendly relations shortly before my departure, to receive a letter from me. But I have received a copy of the Chicago Tribune, which contains surprising revelations concerning your financial difficulties. This information brings me genuine sorrow. I can give you the assurance that the report of this misfortune which has befallen you, makes me forget all the harsh things your paper had to say about me, while I was performing my sworn duty. Shortly before my departure, I had heard some rumors that you had advanced a considerable security for the Garden City Manufacturing Company. But I was of the opinion that the amount did not exceed thirty to forty thousand dollars and I knew that you could easily shoulder this burden. But when I now learn that through your endorsements your responsibilities reach a quarter of a million, besides your heavy losses through the fire, I cannot help but feel a most sincere sympathy; then I cannot forget that we both are beyond fifty, that physically our best days are behind us and that life becomes uncertain at the approach of sixty. Without doubt



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 13, 1874.

you will face this misfortune valiantly; but it is a very heavy burden to carry; the interests alone devour one as a consuming fire; they require the merit of a good business and always let the mountain of capital hover over one's head, constantly threatening to fall down and to annihilate us. I consider my loss through the fire pretty big, but it is nothing in comparison with the burden you have to carry. I respect your decision to pay the debt and I hope you will be able to do so, earlier than you expect. I cannot forget that but for our unfriendly relations from 72 to 73, we have always been true friends from 1854 to 1872, and have worked together harmoniously in all public matters. In the hope that matters will adjust themselves and I remain in remembrance of old times,

Your devoted friend,

Joseph Medill.

A circular ink stamp from the War Relocation Authority (W.R.A.). The text 'RECEIVED' is curved along the top inner edge, and 'DIRECTOR' is curved along the bottom inner edge. In the center, 'W.P.A.' is printed in a bold, sans-serif font. To the right of the center, the date 'JUN 10 1946' is stamped vertically.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its objectives and if the results are consistent with their expectations.

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March 12, 1934.

accused, instead of being a victim of the law, they were like
swords. The law and order party won the election, but they
declined it because they said it was better to let them be
victorious.

The English speaking, at last year's election, that the English speaking Republicans
could have won in March. The English speaking Republicans found out, but
didn't win the election. They had no majority. They had to go back to
the same old Irish. They had to go back to the same old Irish. They had to go back to the same old Irish.
The English speaking Republicans found out, but they didn't win the election. They had to go back to the same old Irish.

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13 on "The Political Development of Latin America" him as a man, a
leader, and a citizen. He is not a man to be taken to their side, there is
no better man.

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7-11-11



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1874.

A DECLARATION FROM A. C. HUBER.

"Since much has been said and written in the last few days concerning my private affairs, and especially in regard to my connection with the Germania fire insurance, I wish to explain my financial situation to the public and let it be the judge.

Before the fire I was connected with three other business enterprises besides the Staats Zeitung, three of them and four beautiful homes became a prey of the flames. Only the lumber business and the plane mill connected with it, were spared. On that day I lost about \$12,000.00. The news of the disaster brought me quickly back to Chicago. After an absence of eighteen months, I arrived in Chicago early in November, 1871, three weeks after the fire. A brief survey revealed that my credit was unimpaired. So I went to work and helped not only to erect the Staats Zeitung building, valued with the machinery at \$265,000.00 but I also did my part for the reconstruction of the North Side by having several homes built. In March, last year when the Staats Zeitung's building was hardly finished, Mr. Gustorf, manager of the Garden City Manufacturing Company, paid me a visit in my quality of main share owner and told me that he could not pursue his work without an extension of his liabilities. The business owed at that time \$100,000.00 to

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Illinois Business Zeitung, pr. 35, 1874.

the banks, which I had indorsed; it owed further \$125,000.00 to lumbermen and building debts, mortgages and business debts of \$150,000.00. All together \$375,000.00. It was considered best to call a meeting of the creditors and submit to them a statement of the assets and the liabilities. The report of Mr. Gustorf revealed that the Garman City Manufacturing Co. pay had a surplus fortune of \$175,000.00 beyond its debts, that the arrears could be easily collected and that it was only a matter of gaining time to be able to care for all the liabilities. At the meeting a committee of five was selected to examine the books. It was reported that they were in order, and the creditors were asked to grant time extension provided I was willing to furnish a guaranty. I asked for time to think it over. But as Mr. Gustorf assured me that the assets were on hand and that I did not risk anything I decided to indorse notes to the amount of \$225,000.00.

A fifth of this amount, \$45,000.00 became due in September, 1873, and was paid promptly. Then came the financial crash. I wanted to wind up the business but Mr. Gustorf assured me, again, that he would be able to pull through with only a little more help, and in order to save my shares, which amounted to \$100,000.00 as well as my indorsements, I gave again security for \$30,000.00. But all was in

FILE



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Illinois State Zeitung, Apr. 23, 1974.

vain. Credit and confidence disappeared **everywhere** and the Garden City Manufacturing Company was forced to liquidate. My responsibility towards the company amounted to \$10,000.00. My security for it was a second mortgage on the mill property. The first one amounted to \$50,000.00.

Now would have had the courage to keep on but I decided to call my friends and creditors together and see if I could not gain a time extension.

All five banks were most friendly and gave me the desired time extension. I pawned all my personal belongings in order to pay all my debts up to the last penny. The creditors at a later meeting made the proposition that I should take over the mill property for \$125,000.00 and pay the first mortgage. I accepted the proposition and the mill became my property.

But I soon learned that I had been deceived, that the factory was in a bad shape. According to the report of October, 1973, \$159,000.00 was supposed to be there and now it was discovered that nothing was, and that even the lumber provisions were quoted beyond their value. My loss was over \$200,000.00.

SECRET



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Illinois State Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1874.

When came the court decision enjoining the stockholders of the Germania Fire Insurance Co. to pay their notes in full. I was unable to pay the 19,500.00. Mr. Locke received, then, the order to call my notes, insured through the shares of the Illinois State Zeitung.

Every one knows that I am a man of strict conscience. I have helped many of my fellow citizens.

If some gentlemen asked my so judgment was pronounced against me. I retort, what would it have done? Had I been thrown into bankruptcy, first to let my creditors and the Germania have received? I am envious people resent my coach and horses but I am not going to sell a percent received from my friends. I wish to insist that all my creditors will be paid and should I die, unexpectedly, my son and heir will assume all my responsibilities.

IV

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GERMAN

Chicago Times, Feb. 20, 1874.

WPA (LL) PROJ 30218

THE "ONE-MAN POWER" IN LEGISLATION.

The people of Illinois elect one hundred and fifty representatives and fifty senators to do their legislative business..... The making of the laws, such a representative body reflecting the likeness of the people, is what has been called "government of the people by the people," in contradistinction to "personal government," or the "one man power."

But a person of the name of Antony Caesar Hesing - a man born under the flag of a foreign despot, inheriting from an indefinite ancestry a personal character fashioned, modified, and molded by the influences of despotic institutions; educated in a despotic school, and brought up, until past middle age, in the habits and modes of life and thought peculiar to a despotic state, which habits and modes, instead of endeavoring to outgrow them, he has persistently stuck to in a spirit of clannish **fanaticism**; this man enters the lobby of the House of Assembly, gives a signal to some servile place-hunters in the body, and, lo! an act of legislation which he commands, is done!

..... Suppose that the transplanted Austrian, Hesing, or one of his servile parasites (say Mr. John Rountree) were mayor of Chicago, and the municipal

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GERMAN

Chicago Times, Feb. 20, 1874.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

legislature should decline any longer to commit an annual violation of the supreme law of the state by voting away the money of taxpayers to pay for publishing the public records of the city in a foreign language. Does any gentleman at Springfield doubt that the one man interested in the German printing steal would forbear to use the one-man power conferred on him by this most mischievous device of legislative folly, to bring the municipal legislature into obedience to his mercenary desire?

If any man thinks so, charity compels the opinion that he must be very ignorant of the character of the transplanted Austrian, and of those characters most apt to profit by his favor.

It is said that "the Cook County members will probably be a unit in favor of the measure." Do they then all confess themselves to be humble servants of the transplanted Austrian who boasts that he carries the "German vote" in his pocket? Do they seek for no higher or worthier guide of political action than the behest of a person trained in the habits and methods of old-world despotism, and who, as an American citizen, has shown a persistent unsympathy with and dislike of American institutions - nay, whose vehement boast of a desire to Austrianize this country is notorious?

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GERMAN

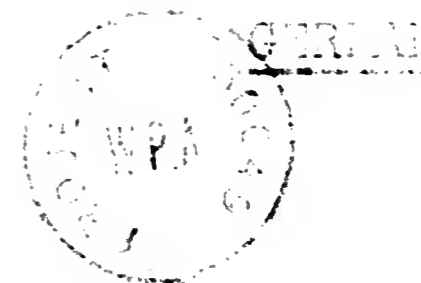
Chicago Times, Feb. 20, 1874.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Do they think that the true conception of a popular representative government is a law-making system allowing laws made by a representative body of the people to be amended by the decree of a single individual? Do they think that one man in a magic seat is more likely to be endowed with greater wisdom, honesty, and integrity than twenty-seven men in legislative chairs? Do they think it reconcilable with any principle of free government that the executive function should be made to include the major part of the legislative or sovereign function?

If the "Cook County members" think these things, the best advice that can be given them is that they give a little time to the study of the rudiments, to the acquisition of some knowledge of the A. B. C.'s, of the institutions of the country in which they live.

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Chicago News Tribune, Dec. 31, 1873.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT JACOB LEHM.

Jacob Lehman took possession of his new office as Chicago's new chief of police, yesterday afternoon.

Jacob Lehman is forty-five years of age and was born in Gerstheim, near Bismarck, Alsace-Lorraine in 1828. In 1848, as a boy of twelve years, he came to Chicago with his parents. For years he made his living as a truck driver. In 1855 he was appointed street commissioner for one year. In the same year he became Police Captain of the North side and in 1858 city marshal. He kept this position for two years and then he became detective under superintendent Bradley. In 1860 he resigned from the police and became connected with the Riversey brewery. In 1861 he was appointed assistant superintendent. He organized the present police force and was appointed superintendent, a position he resigned after fifteen months to become again connected with the Riversey brewery. In 1865 he was elected county treasurer. In 1866 he built on the West side, the Lehman & Bartholomew brewery. In 1868 he became once more police superintendent and remained until the fall of 1869. Then he resigned again. In 1871 he was chosen for police commissioner on the "Fire proof" ticket but resigned in 1872. Yesterday he became once more superintendent.



Heinrich Heine, No. 21, 1973.

There are no secrets in the world. He did not seek the office, but that the
children of him did. He is serious but friendly. He speaks German, English,
and French. All the citizens respect him highly. Under his guidance the police
force will without doubt improve.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 30, 1873.

and in 1844 he moved to Kalamazoo where he founded another English paper, the Telegraph.

In the year 1845 he moved to Buffalo, where he became publisher of a German paper, the Telegraph. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor as chief inspector of the lighthouses of the great lakes.

Later he became contractor of public works. Buffalo elected him in 1858 as state congressman. Later he came to Chicago. He is now chairman of the county council of Cook County.

Every means is being used by Horace White, Charles Wilson and their ilk, to defeat Miller, simply because he is not ashamed of his German origin. The fact, that he speaks German instead of English while with other Germans, makes him a foreigner, a Dutchman. Better a full blooded American swindler than an honest Dutchman is the motto of our political adversaries.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1872.

GERMAN

LORENZ BRENTANO

Today Lorenz Brentano leaves with the steamer Cambria from New York to go to Dresden where "Dictator of Baden" as Consul of the great American Republic is going to make a pleasant impression in Germany, where one is nowadays inclined rather to overestimate the revolutionary achievements of 1848-49.

Nobody will grudge Mr. Brentano after a long adventurous life and after the painful losses recent times have brought him, a comfortable position like this one given to him by President Grant.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 29, 1872.

AN IMPERTINENT LIE

The Tribune, which is not able to talk any longer about "liberal" assemblies because there are not any, is resorting to misrepresentations and lies about the Republican meetings. In yesterday's edition it lies as follows: "In administrative circles a story is told about Mr. Washington Hesing, the son of the owner of the "Illinois Staats Zeitung." His friends say that he recently made a speech at a Grant meeting. After having praised Grant excessively, he tore down Greeley. His attacks on Greeley were so exaggerated that some of the audience protested.

This interruption so angered the speaker that he invited all the Greeley-ites to leave the place. When Mr. Hesing made this request there were about 130 persons present, when he wanted to continue his speech for the grantists, there were only six people left."

Every word of this account is a lie.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 8, 1872

GERMAN

[LORENZ BRENTANO]

Mr. Lorenz Brentano has sent from Zurich to the editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, his newest paper, (already published in Germany), about the Alabama affair. It continues his former articles, (also printed in the Illinois Staats Zeitung), in which he defended in the German press the actions of the United States in the Alabama question.

We print here the most recent thesis of Mr. Brentano in which the author comes to the same conclusion we drew, almost simultaneously, (translator's note: namely that the United States has to retreat from its excessive demands) and which now the national platform of the Republican Party has adopted.....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 14, 1872.

/CARL SIEVERS DEAD/

Mr. Carl Sievers died in his apartment, at 15 S. Desplaines Street, two days ago. He was born October 13, 1829, in Gross-Burgwedel near Hannover. In 1844 he passed his examination as a blacksmith. In 1847 he joined the Engineers' Corps in Hannover and attended technical and other high schools. Due to his industry and perseverance he was made an officer. As a special distinction he was made a tax official in Emden, Oldenburg.

In October, 1865, he came to Chicago. He immediately joined the Arbeiter Verein and in due time became a member of its board, its president, treasurer, secretary, and librarian. He was of those who worked with all their strength to make the Arbeiter Verein, as it were, the German central association on the South Side. Nevertheless, he remained true to it when the Arbeiter Verein was transferred to the West Side, thereby irrevocably degenerating into a merely local organization. Sievers was one of the main supporters of the Arbeiter Verein when it got into financial difficulties. His influence among the members who are otherwise not easily managed, was great.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 14, 1872.

Sievers had a tavern on S. Wells (between Lake and Randolph), the upper floor of which he used to give, free of charge, to the Arbeiter Verein and craft associations.

Der Deutsche Arbeiter (the German worker), a weekly that treated the labor question from the point of view of La Salle, was for several years assisted by Sievers with money, work and free space, until it ceased publication at the beginning of the Franco-German War.

In the electoral campaign of 1869, he was very active in getting together a labor ticket and helped to nominate and elect Max Eberhardt as Justice of the Peace, and Daniel Cameron as member of the Legislature. He was one of the best agitators and knew how to organize meetings; in the past five years he was especially active in the anti-Temperance movement.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 14, 1872.

Sievers was a member of Concordia Lodge of the Druids, of the William Tell Lodge of the Harugari, and of the Pocahontas Tribe of the Red Men, and filled responsible positions. His death is a loss to the Germanism of Chicago.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1872.

JOHANN GEORG GINDELE

Quite unexpectedly Chicago lost, yesterday, one of its best and most favored German citizens, namely, Mr. J. G. Gindele. He was born on January 30, 1814, in Ravenburg, Wurttemberg. After a good deal of schooling he went, still an adolescent, to Lindau, near Lake Constance, then to Munich where he worked hard during the Summer, both to support his mother, brothers, and sisters and to save his money in order to attend during the Winter the Polytechnic and other schools. With an iron will he trained himself as an architect and civil engineer. In his twenty-first year he had already made such progress in his profession that he was charged with the construction of a colonnaded hall (the Kurbans) in Kissingen and a bridge at the same place.

In 1839, he became public building commissioner in Schweinfurth, Bavaria; he remained there eleven years and left lasting memorials to his name- especially a cotton mill, the municipal hospital, and his generally admired water works and water power development on the Main river.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1872.

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I F 5 Because he participated in the movement of 1848-49, so much trouble was made for him that he had to leave Germany. Yet it must be said in honor to his Schweinfurth fellow citizens that they showed long afterwards their close friendship for their Building Commissioner Gindele. In the sixties while he was overcrowded with work as president of the Chicago Board of Public Works, the City of Schweinfurth consulted him officially about various water works, and he elaborated a detailed plan for it.

In the United States, we find him first in 1850 in Milwaukee. Not finding anything there he went to Port Washington, Wisconsin, sharing with others in a steam mill. In a conflagration he lost everything he possessed.

In 1852 he was a stone-cutter in Milwaukee, but again had no success. So, finally, after six months he moved to Chicago. Here he became first a common laborer in the Illinois Stone Dressing Company; soon, however, he rose to become superintendent of this firm. And, by and by, he also won an enviable reputation as an architect.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1872.

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So it happened that in 1861 he was elected to the Board of Public Works. And as he was reelected after four years, he belonged to it altogether almost eight years (up to his resignation in 1868), and for four or five years he was its president.

Among the greater buildings in which he participated is the first part of Chicago University in Cottage Grove. This important building was not touched by the Chicago Fire. As president of the Board of Public Works he was one of the supervisors of the construction of the tunnel under Lake Michigan - that by-now world famed water system that provides Chicago with the best drinking water. Entirely according to his plan was built the first tunnel under the Chicago River. It was the tunnel of Washington street that was to form a closer connection between the West and South Sides; and the newer tunnel of La Salle street, to connect the South and North Sides has followed the model.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1872.

II A 2

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In 1869, we find Gindele as one of the Canal Commissioners nominated by the governor, hard at work on planning the correction of the Illinois River in order to clean up the Chicago River, Gindele developed an ingenious plan that since has become a reality.

In the Fall of 1869 he was elected County Clerk, an office he held up to his death, and ceased his brilliant technical activity. However, he took it up again, in spite of his official duties, after the Great Fire, and took over the leadership of the stone-cutting firm of his four sons. He participated in the reconstruction of the big building of the Chicago Tribune as well as of the McCormick business buildings.

During the Civil War he shared with passion in the political activities of the Chicago Germans. Later he became one of the founders and early presidents of the singing society, Concordia. He also presided for a while over the Sharpshooters.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1872.

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He leaves four sons, a daughter, and a widow. His first wife preceded him in death by four years.

(Footnote: The Chicago Tribune on the same day has a rather better written and fuller obituary, without, however, mentioning its own, or the Harvester Company's connection with Gindele.)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 16, 1872.

REGULAR SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Monday, January 15, 1872.

Now, Bailey and Mac Grath tried to have the posters(of the fire limit demonstrators)brought through the narrow door of the hall, but found it difficult. Several Aldermen became frightened, and the presiding Alderman Mc Avoy declared, without a word of explanation, the session adjourned, inspite of the fact that a motion for adjournment had just been voted down... If the Chairman had continued with the order of the day, the execrated fire ordinance would have received no ten votes; but for that very reason he usurped the power of dissolution.

Now both doors opened. Flags and banners were carried in amid hurrahs. Alderman Schaffner had told his constituents on Sunday afternoon that one could impress the City Council only in such visual form. The citizens became very angry when they found that the City Council was just now being adjourned. Aldermen mixed with the public that meanwhile had passed the rail...and talked back and forth and reproached each other. The Aldermen had to accept many a sharp criticism.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 16, 1872.

Mr. Hesing, being called, made the following speech..!"The newspapers have reproached me with stirring up discontent for my personal advantage. They should know better. Lincoln has offered me an office twice, and I have refused it, Grant once, and I again refused. I seek no office, but I do seek to promote the public welfare. I came to Cincinnati at the age of 17, and I already helped at 18, through speeches and agitation, to get a fire ordinance passed. In Chicago I have worked for fire limits, at a time when it was very dangerous to advocate publicly such opinions. I am for fire limits where the citizens want them, and circumstances demand them. But I cannot approve when the workers and handicrafts men are practically prevented from setting on their own plots.

How the papers howl against the reconstruction of the wooden shacks of the Northside! Why don't they agitate for the cleaning up of our fire and police departments?...I am for a fire limit on the Northside, namely Wells Street to the end, and from Clark to Fullerton."

At this moment the windows clattered, and stones and pieces of bricks hit heads. It seems that the rowdies had been instigated to disturb Mr. Hesing's speech, and they succeeded. The meeting dissolved.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1871.

HESING'S RETURN FROM EUROPE 7



From the Chicago Times: "Today, Mr. A. C. Hesing is returning to Chicago after a sojourn in Europe that lasted more than a year. When he left Chicago it was a magnificent city of palaces, in which his own interest was not slight. He has participated prominently in politics and as the leader of a party, he was an opponent of the Times which had frequent occasion to attack him sharply. All the more does the Times rejoice that Herr Hesing intends in this horrid calamity to forget that he is in politics and to only remember that he is a Chicago citizen. Mr. Hesing is a man of quick decisions and indefatigable energy."

From the Chicago Union: "Today we, and thousands of German fellow citizens with us, expect a man back who at the present time is more impatiently awaited than anybody else. This man is Mr. A. C. Hesing, who for so many years has represented you at every occasion, with dignity, and who helped the Chicago Germans to gain the position that they maintained in the last years."

Many of our fellow citizens will exclaim in astonishment: This from the Union, from whom one used to hear just the contrary? We, however, who represent a new generation in the editorship of the Union; we cannot help ourselves; we must tell the truth, forget all political animosity and put on to paper



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 6, 1871.

that of which our heart is full. When Mr. Hesing retired from the political battlefield, we still were a quiet non-partisian observer, and always admired from the distance his talent, his perseverance, and his courage. It would be treason against the future of the cause of the Chicago Germans if we were to keep silent and would not cheerfully announce the fact that the man again is between our walls who can improve much that has been neglected, and for which others may have had no time, or worse, no inclination. Therefore we heartily bid Mr. Hesing welcome!"

(Footnote: Both the Times and the Union were Democratic papers.)

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THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 23, 1871.

GERMAN



For Mayor: Henry Greenebaum - so writes the Chicago Tribune, and thereby utters a thought of further bearing than it, itself, perhaps realizes. The election in this moment of a German banker as Mayor may be worth millions to the city. It is the surest, most infallible way to inspire German capital with confidence in Chicago and to attract large loans. That the city, in the time of its greatest need calls a German business man to its helm - a man whose energy is as firm as steel, whose probity is as true as gold - will be taken as a pledge the world over, that our horrible calamity has had a purifying influence also on our local politics.

Henry Greenebaum is in the best sense of the word a self-made man - since his boyhood, with all his planning and doing, rooted in Chicago. He is a Chicago-an with enthusiasms. He is one of the best representatives of the indefatigable spirit of enterprise, the persevering energy and the noble unselfishness that have made Chicago great... To be Mayor during the next two years, means to have a better chance to perpetuate one's name in national history, than a Senator or State Governor usually has. And Henry Greenebaum would be the man to take advantage of this chance.



GERMAN

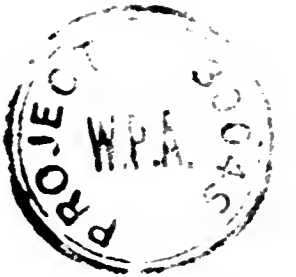
Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 23, 1871.

The proposal of the Tribune, to which all Republican papers (we have reason to believe, will assent) shows at the same time in what way the city can be preserved from being plunged from its present calamity directly into the hodge podge of party politics. Both parties should come to an agreement about an electoral ticket comprising the most capable and most honorable members of both - a ticket that could be elected without quarrel, nor opposition. The Republican Greenebaum as Mayor, the Democrat Gahl as Treasurer...in such a way a list of candidates can be constructed with which every citizen can be satisfied, so that an opposing list does not need to appear at all.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 17, 1871.



TO THE GERMAN PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A great number of our German colleagues have suffered terribly by the conflagration of October 9. Some of them have hardly been able to save anything and are facing, with their families, the direst need, because even with a sufficient practice they can hardly hope for any cash income during the next winter. The quickest help is necessary. I therefore ask you all that you organize yourselves everywhere for the purpose of mutual help, and that you send the amounts realized to the German Consul here, Mr. Claussenius. Of the right use and faithful accounting of all moneys received, the utmost care will be taken.

Chicago, October 16, 1871
Dr. Ernest Schmidt, 875 Wabash Avenue.



[E. H. STEIN'S BURIAL]

The burial of E. H. Stein took place yesterday from the house of the deceased, at 520 N. Dearborn. The grandmaster of the lodge to which Mr. Stein belonged, Mr. Spiegel, spoke at the coffin the prayers and formulas which the Masonic rites prescribes. Otherwise no religious or any other ceremonies were performed in the house. At one o'clock the procession of about thirty carriages started for Rosehill. Shortly before three, it arrived at the entrance of the cemetery.

The wind seemed to bring greetings from the old blackened Taborite city on the Moldau where stood the cradle of the deceased. Aside from the Masonic Lodge about thirty friends and acquaintances were present. None of the singing societies to which Mr. Stein belonged and who might have sung many a song about his generosity were represented.

Stein was a noble man and in that lay the secret of his popularity. He enjoyed no career in public office, and his business success, though great, would not have been sufficient to bring his name to everybody's tongue nor to make him the idol of his countrymen as well as of his American fellow citizens.

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GERMAN



ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, May 20th, 1871.

THEODORE THOMAS 7

Among all the praises that one has showered over Theodor Thomas and his brilliant orchestra one always forgets to mention one of his merits that people in Chicago should be especially able to appreciate. This is that he begins his concerts always punctually at 8 P. M. In all our theaters and with all our concerts the announcement, "start at 8 o'clock" is a lie.

Anybody who goes to a performance in the Opera, or in the Dearborn Theater or to a recital of Mrs. Nilsson with the idea that it will start at 8 o'clock can be sure to have to wait for a quarter or half an hour. Thomas was practically, the only director who did not permit himself to be impressed by the fashionable people who are always late, and who could be depended upon to give at 8 o'clock the sign to begin, unperturbed by no matter many silk gowns there were rustling on the staircase.

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, April 19th, 1871.

[FLORENZ ZIEGFELD]

Mr. Florence² Ziegfield is leaving this afternoon at five for Germany with the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne train.

He intends to make contracts with musical circles and to win capable personalities for his Conservatory. We wish him a happy journey, happy return and good luck in all his enterprizes. Last evening his many friends met in Concordia Hall to celebrate his leave taking with beer.

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GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, March 22nd, 1871.

DR. WEITZE DEAD

Death of Dr. Ferdinand Weitze who was chief physician of the 44th Illinois Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War and did valiant service in the battles of Pea Ridge and Perryville, later on becoming a highly popular physician on the Chicago Westside.

Dr. Weitze, born in Aschersleben in Prussia, participated in the revolution of 1849, saved himself by swimming through a river, into France and had built himself a practice in Alsatia when a decree of Napoleon III forced him once more to emigrate.

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GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, January 16th, 1871.

DR. VON HOLST TO LECTURE

Announcement of forthcoming lectures by Dr. Von Holst. Year before he spoke about American History and found enthusiastic applause.

After six lectures on "Pictures out of the History of French Depotism," he will go on to Milwaukee where he is to lecture three times.

Chicago Times, Jan. 6, 1871.

GRANT VERSUS JUSSEN

WPA (111) PROL 30275

In answer to the letter of Orville S. Grant, Esq. to President Grant, published in the morning papers, Col. E. Jussen, collector of internal revenue, has sent the following dispatch to the commissioner of internal revenue:

"The Chicago papers published a letter purporting to have been written on June 18, 1870 by Orville S. Grant, Esq., to President Grant, charging me with corruptly suppressing a prosecution instituted against Kirchhoff & Co., distillers, for violation of the revenue laws. This charge, as well as every other direct or indirect insinuation against my integrity contained in said letter, is a malicious falsehood. The case against Kirchhoff & Co. is on the trial docket for the present term of the United States District Court. If the letter in question is genuine and published by authority, I respectfully demand an immediate investigation."

Edmund Jussen

Collector, First District of Illinois

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1868.

RECOGNITION OF A SUCCESSFUL CAREER

Last night many of the friends of John G. Gindele, former chairman of the Board of Public Works, met in the hall of the Concordia Maennerchor, on Randolph Street, to give recognition, by word and act, to the long and faithful service which he rendered to the public of the city of Chicago.

If any official of our city deserves the gratitude of his fellow citizens, it is Mr. Gindele. Numerous magnificent buildings, which will be the pride of Chicago for centuries to come, were erected under the direct supervision of Mr. Gindele, and many of them according to plans which he drew up personally. The lake tunnel would still exist only on paper, if he had not used his engineering knowledge and experience, and, not least, his influence to see the project through. It was he who recommended the use of great iron conduits which served their purpose well, both as water and land shafts; and it was he also who carefully superintended and

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1868.

personally directed the construction of the tunnel.

Mr. Gindele himself made the plans for the Washington Street tunnel and supervised the construction of its first units. Before a decade has passed, communication between the various parts of the city will be made chiefly by tunnels, the practicability of which has been proved by the Washington Street tunnel, which was designed by, and partly built under the supervision of, John G. Gindele.

Another Public project for which he made the plans, and which will exercise a great influence upon the commerce of Chicago for years to come, is the deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which will give us a direct waterway for shipping via the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

The reconstruction and enlargement of the building housing the city

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1868.

waterworks, the splendid water tower, and a host of smaller structures that were made necessary by the marvelous growth of Chicago, also testify to the skill of John G. Gindele, and to his untiring zeal for the welfare of the citizens of the metropolis of the West.

As stated before, the gathering at Concordia Hall was attended by a great many of Mr. Gindele's friends; among them were the members of the board of Public Works and of Concordia Maennerchor. Mr. J. K. Thompson, chairman of the Board of Public Works, addressed him as follows:

"Dear Mr. Gindele! You have been invited to meet some of your friends who desire to again voice their recognition and appreciation of the many services which you have rendered to your fellow citizens during your able administration of a public office, as well as in your private life. I have been chosen to present this token of appreciation and esteem (two

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1868.

thousand five hundred dollars' worth of bonds) to you, whom we all know to be, and respect as, a good friend and an able and conscientious public official. Please accept this token in the same spirit in which we tender it, and be assured that we shall always deem it an honor to be counted among your friends. We wish you continued success during the remaining days of your life.

Ex-Governor Hoffman, president of Concordia Maennerchor, then addressed Mr. Gindele as follows:

"Permit me to thank you, Mr. Gindele, and to shake your hand, in the name of the Germans of Chicago, for bringing honor upon the German name by your splendid work as an officer of the city and by your kindness to many unfortunates. We are proud, very proud, of you, and we want you and all citizens of Chicago to know it."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1868.

Mr. Gindele was deeply touched and responded thus:

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"Misfortune at home makes it impossible for me adequately to express my feelings at the moment. I was very much surprised this morning when your committee invited me to appear here this evening. I am especially pleased to see so many members of the Board of Public Works with whom I had the pleasure of working for a number of years. They were always friendly and always willing to co-operate in promoting the welfare of their fellow citizens of Chicago. Friends, you have gathered here to do me honor. I assure you that I know of no reason why you should do so. I was elected by the people, and the people expected me to do my full duty. I did the work involved in my responsible office as well as I could; if I have thereby merited the recognition of my fellow citizens--well, that is all that is necessary, and I am perfectly satisfied. I shall never forget this moment. I shall always remember it with a heart filled with gratitude. I thank you for the honor you have bestowed upon me and for the tangible

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1868.

evidence of your esteem."

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II B 2 d (1)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 7, 1861.

FAREWELL!

Mr. R. B. Hoeffgen, founder and part owner of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, will retire from this newspaper today. He is in need of rest and relaxation, for he has worked diligently for many years.

Mr. Hoeffgen, a pioneer among Chicago's Germans, may also be called a pioneer of German culture in this great western metropolis; for it was he who presented the city with its first German newspaper. Anyone who has any idea of the difficulties connected with the establishment and management of a German newspaper which has gained ground but very slowly can readily estimate the full amount of labor and energy which must be expended and the many obstacles which must be overcome in order to conduct successfully a German publication in the far West, in a place far out on the prairie, in a city so small and insignificant fourteen years ago that it certainly did not deserve the title "city". However, our departing friend was equal

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 7, 1861.

to the great task, and his perseverance was crowned with success. The modest little paper, which he called into being in a wilderness amid the most trying and discouraging conditions, grew with the city and the German population. It developed into one of the largest German dailies in America, and has attained that influence which every organ of public opinion may acquire if it faithfully endeavors to present the opinion of the majority, and advocates and supports justice and impartiality in all political and social matters.

We hardly need mention that the number of Mr. Hoeffgen's personal friends, among whom we are happy to be included, is much larger than that of many of the old settlers of the Garden City. His honesty, his sense of justice and goodness, his indefatigable efforts to promote humaneness and freedom, have won for him the respect and good will of all citizens who appreciate these qualities of character. All his friends will regret that he is retiring from public life; but they will also rejoice because his was a successful life and he can now reap the fruits of his labors.

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GELTMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 7, 1861.

So we bid farewell to our old and esteemed friend; we wish and hope that he will have the satisfaction of seeing his handiwork continue to grow and serve its purpose: to promote culture, justice, and liberty.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1861.

THE CHICAGO PRESS ON THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. GEORGE SCHNEIDER
AS UNITED STATES CONSUL AT HELSINGOER

(Editorial)

The following article is quoted from the Chicago Tribune, September 5:

"George Schneider, Esquire, editor-in-chief and owner of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, has been appointed United States Consul at Helsingoer (Elsinore), Denmark, and we hear that he will leave for that post very soon. It may be said that for the past twelve years his indefatigable endeavors in the publishing and political fields, during which time he made the Illinois Staats-Zeitung one of the leading journals of the United States and gained for himself an envious reputation in social and political circles, has earned for him the right to the short but pleasant rest which is in prospect for him on his trip to Europe. He takes with him the best wishes of all of his brother editors, who earnestly hope that he will soon return safely to his adopted country and city."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1861.

The Chicago Evening Star has this to say:

"Captain George Schneider, editor and owner of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, has been appointed United States Consul at Helsingoer, Denmark. Helsingoer was made famous by Shakespeare, who selected the city for the scene of his tragedy "Hamlet". The importance of this place as a commercial or political center is not known to us, but we believe that the post is one of great consequence. We hope so, for nobody in Chicago deserves a good position more than Mr. Schneider. We have known him for few years, and during the greater part of this time we have seen him fight for freedom and against slavery, laboring to spread those principles **which** found their personification in the Republican party. He has made his newspaper an excellent one, and except on a very few occasions, has used its influence to promote just causes. He is a radical anti-slaver, and in his appointment, as well as in that of Mr. Z. Eastman, Esquire, who is an abolitionist of the old school, we see the proof that the Administration does not intend to deny its obligations to the radical, anti-slavery element."

The Chicago Post remarks:

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1861.

"To our great satisfaction we learn that our fellow citizen Mr. George Schneider, publisher of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, has been appointed to the United States Consulate at Helsingoer, Denmark. The post is a good one. Helsingoer lies on one of the most important trade routes leading to the Baltic Sea. Mr Schneider will do his official duties well; he is a very able man, and, as far as personal relations are concerned, he will soon win the respect and confidence of the people with whom he will be associated for some time.

"We gladly testify to the high character of Mr. Schneider. He is an able editor and has always conducted himself like a gentleman. Even in the heat of battle and in the excitement created by the rapidly transpiring events and by the violence of party strife, he has always acted with the dignity and decorum of an honorable opponent. For ten years he did editorial work, for ten years he was an industrious partner. During the time he served this city and state he was ten times as successful as some men who had held office, and he reaped a rich harvest from the gratitude of the people. By appointing Mr. Schneider to this post Mr. Lincoln is merely performing a duty towards a political friend.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 300-100

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1861.

The President has selected a competent and honorable gentleman to undertake very responsible and confidential work. We will miss the friendly countenance of our friend as we wend our way through the streets of the city, and his name will no more appear on the list of journalists. But when he tires of his official position, and longs for the excitement which is always present in the life of a journalist, we hope to be able to welcome his return to his city and his profession."

The Chicago Telegraph, a German evening newspaper which was lately established by Georg Feuchtinger, long a foreman in the printing shop of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, says:

"President Lincoln has appointed Mr. George Schneider, one of the publishers of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, to the United States Consulate at Helsingoer, Denmark. Mr. Schneider was called to Washington by telegram, for the purpose of receiving special messages.

"We are happy to know that the editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung has

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

IV

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I F 5

- 5 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1861.

received honorable recognition from our Government. His publication was founded thirteen years ago, and since then it has developed from an insignificant beginning to a position of competitive equality with the largest establishments of its kind in the country. Everybody knows that the lives of editors and newspaper publishers are not beds of roses, and therefore we can sincerely congratulate our colleague upon his good fortune."

The Chicago Evening Journal publishes the news of Mr. Schneider's appointment, but makes no comment, and the Chicago Times does not mention the appointment, very likely because the editors of that paper are still quite unfamiliar with the local publishing business and do not know Mr. Schneider personally.

The members of the Anglo-American press, whose comments we have reported above, and one of whom (the editor of the Chicago Post), has had a long political feud with the publisher of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, have shown that they are gentlemen in the true sense of the word. We can only regret that among the representatives of the German press there is one mean fop so completely in the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IV

- 6 -

GERMAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1861.

power of his jealousy and diabolical malice that he is not ashamed to slander a man under whose supervision he worked for many years, and who is just about to leave for Europe on a confidential mission for his adopted country.

We refer our readers to an article published by Mr. Schlaeger in last Friday's issue of the so-called Chicago Union.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

1. Geographical

V A 1
I C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1929.

CENSUS AND LANGUAGE

(Editorial)

Considerable disappointment awaits us as an announcement from reliable quarters proclaims that next year's census may exclude information about language origin of individuals, only the question of birthplace being considered. What reasons prompted this change in the questionnaire has not been divulged, since the assertion of lack of space to print it is hardly tenable and cannot be regarded seriously. Evidently such an omission will surely conjure some awful discrepancies on the origin of many present-day Americans. A statement of the immigrant's birthplace is no criterion for his bona fide nationality, i. e., the original race to which he claims kinship.

A German, for instance, may have been born in the erstwhile Austrian Bohemia, but in the next enumeration, if the present plan is followed,

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1929.

he would be designated as a native **Czechoslovak**, yet the fact that he is a product of German culture disappears in the subsequent statistical conclusions of the census. A Hungarian who years ago migrated from Siebenbuergeren does not become a Rumanian because his native land has been ceded to Rumania, but the census statistics regard him as one. Does a Lithuanian from Wilno become a Pole quite suddenly, because the Poles grabbed that city? Will the German-speaking Balto-Slavs be Letts or Estonians due to political changes resulting from the World War? And what about the Germanborn Alsations during the German regime, will they be French now since that land was given over to France? And those actually born in the newly formed European states, will they be weaned thereby from their original language and cultural surroundings? Those who are born in Poland today may be Poles according to political definitions, but ethnologically, if their parents are German, they belong to the German and not to the Polish race, and therefore must be counted as Germans.

A political classification of immigrants based on birthplace has no significance

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1929.

whatever in giving a clue to the composite character of the American people. The racial origin of our settlers is the only factor which affects us. The confusion also will be greatly increased, because many former immigrants do not know definitely to which country their birthplace belongs at present. And, if the immigrants know it, most of their children lack this information. To offset this, however, every child knows positively what language the parents spoke. He may not be able to speak the parental tongue but he understands it in his own way, at least enough to differentiate mother's words from other languages. The Slovene whose natal home belongs to Italy today, may not be aware of this fact. He only knows that his parents spoke the Slovene language and not Italian. He will therefore consider them and also himself as being of Slovene origin. The immigrant does not bring his natal place to America, but the language remains, and it irks him that he should suddenly be forced to belong to a nation with which he never had anything in common.

Whoever knows the fundamental racial contrasts existing among certain European people, will fully understand the immigrant's antipathy when he is suddenly

V A 1
I C

- 4 -

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 10, 1929.

enumerated as a member of a nation which he has been taught from infancy to regard as an enemy.

The question of native language should not be omitted, for it is it alone that guides us in a correct analysis of our mixed American people. One could even disregard the information about nativity in its entirety. Where someone was born is immaterial, as far as the purpose of our statistics is concerned. The important point is the race from which the enumerated claims descent.

The question about the mother tongue will always be answered correctly, be it about one's own language or the parents', but any inquiry involving one's birthplace is prone to give rise to many errors as well as falsifications, and statistics based thereon become worthless.

V A 1
II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 18, 1910.

BAVARIAN-AMERICAN CLUB

Genuine "Bavarian" gaiety prevailed yesterday in the shady Palos Park. The Bavarian-American Club of Cook County celebrated their 20th Public festival. Members of all the different sections of the club participated.

Appropriate arrangements had been made. Playing games, dancing, singing, etc. was the order of the day. The Festival will remain a long time in the memory of all participants.

V A 1
III B 2
II D 1
III A



GERMAN

Abendpost, June 1, 1891.

Suabian Welfare Society.

In Ogden's Grove, the Suabian Welfare Society opened their 9th anniversary and festival flag inauguration. The attendance was exceptionally good on account of the excellent weather and the true comradeship which unites the dapper Suabians in the new fatherland. Besides the members numerous friends had arrived and amongst them the Baden Welfare Society, the Westside Suabian Welfare Club, the Suabian Club, The Baden Singing Club "Vorwaerbs (Forward), and the Saronia Club. Songs, plays and dancing followed in gay succession and entertained the guests satisfactorily.

The main celebration was the transmission of the magnificent flag by Miss Batter to the president Albert Floms who took possession of same with a heart-felt speech. The festival speech held by Mr.G.Roessler was a masterpiece of real German popular National people's festival, which caused jubilant applause in the great hall. We owe our special appreciation and thanks for the great success of this People's festival to Mr.Jos.Schlenker, George Unrath, J.Vatter with Hummel, Jacob Fleimei and Jacob Pfeifer by the careful attention with which they arranged and carried through this beautiful festival.

V A 1

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 22, 1891.

103 YEARS OLD

Frau Sarah Rotschild, 536 W. Van Buren Street celebrated to-day, her 103rd Anniversary.

The old lady comes from Hessen-Darmstadt and came to Chicago in the year 1850.

V A 1
II B 1 a
III B 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, March 12, 1890.

[THE HAMBURG CLUB]

At Uhlich's Hall, the Hamburg Club, held its monthly, popular Ladies Evening, which is regularly given on every second Tuesday of the month. The former inhabitants of the Hansa City and their enjoyed the musical recitals and lively dances. A special dance event was the staging of a "Cotillons" with a distribution of medals and presents, which Mr. Gustav Wolff had arranged. Mr. E. Steinhoff and J. Neumann were the assistants on the committee of arrangements.

V A 1
III B 2
II D 1

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 10, 1830.

(BADISCHE UNTERSTUETZUNGS VEREIN, (THE BADEN CHARITABLE SOCIETY)

All Uhlich's Hall, Saturday evening, the above association held its first anniversary, supplemented with concert and ball. The numerous friends of the club appeared in such numbers that one could hardly find a path to enter. Wm. Feigenbutz, President, spoke the welcoming address: Carl Eichin, Vice-President, made the speech of the evening, which gave a chronological record of the Club's history, its progress, and purpose; its object, mutual assistance during sickness and in case of death: incidentally to furnish social diversion also.

The Club already has 174 members and amongst them, a Music Section has been organized which is indeed very able and capable, to infer from their rehearsals of last Saturday under the direction of Mr. Eischhoff.

V A 1
III B 2
II B 1 a

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1890.

HAMBURG CLUB

Brand's Hall belonged to Hamburg Germans on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The sons and daughters who are as courteous and beautiful as the Hansa City, came in abundant numbers; there was such a multitude that the spacious hall was hardly large enough to accommodate them all. The club, only two years old, is one of Chicago's most popular amongst the Hansa adherents. The masquerade brought us "typical" Hamburg costumes, also very original sartorial conceptions. The watch word given by the Committee was: Joviality, and all who joined found it a delightful festival.

The Committee on Arrangements did not fail to give constant attention to its guests, and the employed assistants functioned in the same spirit.

All in all, the festival was an entire success.

V A 1
III B 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1890.

[I. N. SCHUMACHER, ET, AL, SUCCESSFULLY ELECTED NEW OFFICERS OF
THE LUXEMBURGER INDEPENDENT CLUB]

The election of the above Club's officials was held yesterday at Orpheus Hall, 49 La Salle Street. Result of election: President, I. N. Schumacher and others. After election and inauguration of officers, the secretary addressed the assembly. He spoke particularly about the finances and growth of the Association and he expressed the hope that all Luxemburgers in Chicago will become members.

V A 1

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 1, 1890.

PHILIP PETRIE DEAD

One of the oldest and best known German settlers of Chicago, Philip Petrie, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 273 N. State Street at the age of 76 years.

The funeral will take place Wednesday at 2:00 P.M. from the St. Joseph Church. The deceased was born in 1814, Neunkirchen, (Germany), and came in 1839, with his wife to Chicago. He is leaving five sons, of whom one, Charles Petrie, is secretary of the City Fire Department.

PHILIP PETRIE

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 3 1881.

[PLATT DEUTSCHEN'S VEREIN] (LOWER GERMAN SPEAKING, LODGE OR SOCIETY)

As the saying goes "The Crown to the Worthy". At the last meeting of the Platt Deutschen Verein, the Committee gave a special Toast to Mr. George B. Tiarks, who was their President four times, and who now is their ex-President. And again a toast was drunk by the Lodge, the Lodge members using the slogan of the Lodge "Boy Hold On;" as they did so, they presented Mr. Tiarks with a cane which had a gold tip.

Afterwards the Committee and members presented Mr. Tiarks with a Poem, which had been dedicated to him, for his faithful and untiring service, which he had rendered during his terms of President.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 3 1881.

[PLATT DEUT. CHEN'S VEREIN] (LOWER GERMAN SPEAKING, LODGE OR SOCIETY)

As the saying goes "The Crown to the worthy". At the last meeting of the Platt Deutschen Verein, the Committee gave a special Toast to Mr. George B. Tiarks, who was their President four times, and who now is their e-President. And again a toast was drunk by the Lodge, the Lodge members using the slogan of the Lodge "Boy Hold On;" as they did so, they presented Mr. Tiarks with a cane which had a gold tip.

Afterwards the Committee and members presented Mr. Tiarks with a Poem, which had been dedicated to him, for his faithful and untiring service, which he had rendered during his terms of President.

V A 1
III B 2

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1881.

PLATTDEUTSCHEN VEREIN

As the saying goes "The Crown to the Worthy". At the last meeting of the Platt Deutschen Verein, the Committee gave a special toast to Mr. George B. Tiarks, who was their President four times, and who now is their ex-President. And again a toast was drunk by the Lodge, the Lodge members using the slogan of the Lodge "Boy Hold On;" as they did so, they presented Mr. Tiarks with a cane which had a gold tip.

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V A 1
II A 2
III F

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 16, 1880.

[OBITUARY]
(Katherine Spohrer's, Demise)

Katherine Spohrer, perhaps the oldest German female settler of Chicago, born in Weingarten, Baden, died here last Thursday at the age of 78 years. She came to Chicago with her husband in 1833 at the time when the Indians still were here where later on was Diversey's Brewery (near the present main water works.) They sold at that time ten acres of land near town for \$200 and the present Lincoln Park could be had at \$1.25 per acre.

Her Husband who was a mason and later a gardener, bought three acres of land on Clark and Division Streets, for \$280. He died twelve years ago. Mr. Spohrer remained after the death of her husband at the old homestead. Mrs. Spohrer saw the development of Chicago from its beginning to a city of the world having half a million inhabitants as it has been permitted to a very few and it is a pity, that it is too late to get her statements of the first view of the town and the first Germans living here.

V A 1

II B 1 c (3)

V A 2

III A

III B

I J

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Monday August 26, 1878

THE FIRST CANNSTADTER FESTIVAL
("Cannstadt" - City in Germany)



Again the Swabians swore last Saturday evening when rain started to come down heavily. Yesterday morning bright and early the first Cannstadter public festival in Chicago began. The festival is still a new thing here, but has already in the old fatherland a string of sixty ancestors, and is also as "blueblooded" as could be desired. Its creator was King William who in 1818, for the first time, introduced in Cannstadt on the Neckar (river) an agricultural exhibition combined with a public festival.

Here in America, Cannstadter public festivals existed only in New York and Philadelphia. Chicago steps in today as the third city.

Yesterday morning the procession assembled at the Haymarket Square and went from there to Ogden's Grove. About five thousand people were assembled.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Monday August 26, 1878

At four o'clock Mr. Demmler introduced Mr. William Rapp, who said, - "Rugged are you Swabians, awkward, stubborn, stiff-necked, but there does not exist a warmer hearted people, and not a more beautiful and lovelier land than yours." Such expressions I have heard quite often from North Germans, who, as American citizens have visited and seen the Swabian people.

Let us look back gratefully to our old Swabian ancestors. Natives of the Palatinate and the Swabians were the first Germans who jointly in great numbers migrated to America and maintained their German nationality. They did this especially in the first decades of the last century, to evade the oppression of their native princes and the misery caused by the French conquering Army. They originated the Palatinate and Swabian settlements in New York and in Pennsylvania, and their descendants have remained German until this very day.

Among these Palatinate and Swabian immigrants at the beginning of the last century none were greater or more powerful than the Swabian, Johann Konrad



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Monday August 26, 1878

Weiser, formerly the Mayor of Grossaspach, Wurtemberg (Germany). Bravely he fought with his immigrant German fellowmen against the English greed for land. He led them stubbornly from the Hudson to the Schoharic and Mohawk, where Palatinate and Swabian diligence created a great garden out of the wilderness. Fearing neither prison nor violence, Weiser travelled from New York to London to represent the rights of his German-American fellowmen before the King. The energy of his last years he devoted to Germanism in Pennsylvania, where he died, well advanced in years and highly honored in the German Berks district.

Worthy of his father was Weiser's son, Konrad, born in Swabia. He was not as strong a man as his father, but finer and well-groomed, being the most profound and honest judge of Indiana....

The true German blood of these descendants of South German immigrants flowed during the American War for Independence through the Palatinate hero, Herckheimer near Oriskany, and in many other battles.....

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

2. Social and Occupational

V A 2

II B 2 b

III H

I C

I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 27, 1930.

KUNO FRANCKE

(Editorial)

Professor Kuno Francke, who died at an old age in Cambridge, Massachusetts, personified in his person the best type of those German scholars who preach the gospel of German science and culture in foreign countries.

His actual life-work fell in the pre-war period, in those times, when - politically - a very friendly relation prevailed between the United States and Germany, when in the best American circles the understanding for the achievements of the German spirit began to awaken. These conditions and these moods formed the background and the preliminaries for Kuno Franck's life-work. Therefore, the entrance of the United States into the World War was a terrible blow to him.

WPA (11) PRO 3027

Abendpost, June 27, 1930.

He was a scholar, and thanks to his extended studies he mastered the German cultural life of the time beginning with the reformation until the present time. He looked with clear eyes into the world and represented the view-point, that a professor should submerge himself with devotion not only into the book of the past, but should have understanding and interest also for the demands of the present time. From this point of view, he considered it his life-work to establish a spiritual approach between Germanism and Americanism. This aim he had in view during his many years of teaching activity as professor of Harvard University, at the creation of the Germanic Museum, and at the carrying out of the interchange of professors between America and Germany. During these endeavors, he found in Theodore Roosevelt and Emperor William appreciative and enthusiastic promoters.

WPA (U.S. PRO)

Abendpost, June 27, 1930.

It is clear, that the outbreak of the bloody conflict between the two nations hit him with terrific force. But in spite of it, Kuno Francke did not despair. He knew he had not built upon sand; that his life-work rested upon a solid and real foundation; that a spiritual approach between the German and the American spirit could probably be interrupted by war, but could not be destroyed. In this belief and in this confidence he wrote his last work, which points out to Germans, Americans and German-Americans, the new path to the future.

Kuno Francke was strongly attacked by those German-Americans, whose aim it was to organize the masses. To them he did not withhold his answer; and probably all agree to-day that his apprehension was clearer and that he judged things more correctly, than they did.

Abendpost, June 27, 1930.

He was no agitator and demagogue; but one who among the distinguished personalities, developing in Americans an understanding of the German spirit and German culture, will always occupy an honorable place.

V A 2

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, January 10, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30475

[A GERMAN SMOKER]

Farragut club members and guests enjoyed a raucher last evening, which, following a custom of the German students of Hiedelberg, consisting of long pipes and smoke consumers at the chimney end, and a varied entertainment. Cal Wagner and Prof. R. G. Allen formed the professional talent, and the J. O. S. Mandolin and Guitar club furnished excellent music. The entertainment Committee Consisted of Eugene Flagg; Chas. F. Eiken, and C. N. Sherwood.

V A 2
I B 3 c
I C



GERMAN

Die Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 28, 1890.

THE GERMANS ARE THE MOST FRUGAL.

An official of one of the local savings banks submitted some interesting statistical figures, several days ago, which are herewith appended. Savings banks have been founded for the purpose of giving the poorer classes of the population an opportunity to obtain a safe depository for their funds. Of all the nationalities which comprise our regular customers, the Germans are represented by the largest number. Young Germans, who have only a small income, know how to save and bring these small sums consistently to our banks. Aside from this, they excel other nationalities by the fact, that almost all who have business relations with us, are able to read and write. There are German servant girls here, who often save \$2,000 and more from their meager wages; they accomplish this in a few years.



GERMAN

Die Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 28, 1890.

The Germans also make the largest deposits. A young German brings not less than \$20 or \$25 to the bank but if he is in business, then his deposits are \$200 at the least and they are very often much larger. Next to the Germans, I would consider the descendants of the Irish, hence, the Irish-Americans, as very frugal.....The average age, when men form the saving habit, is the 25th year, but especially amongst the Germans, this inclination very often manifests itself when they are much younger.

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

B. Picturesque Miscellanies

V B

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1916.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The **five-story** building at 225-27 So. State Street, between Adams and Jackson, property of Frederick R. Barnheisel, has been leased to the S. S. Kresge Company for a period of twenty years, starting from May 1. The average annual rental is \$61,700. The Kresge chain store syndicate operates 160 **five-and ten-cent** stores throughout the country.



Die Abendpost, March 28th, 1898.

NPA (44-1001-5007)

Gold is the Goal.

The Dusty Diamond Corporation Departs To The Klondike.

The Dusty Diamond Corporation, founded by A.H.C. Seeger, a former officer of the City fire dept. will start for the Klondike today, fully equipped with arms, and luggage. Fifty members comprise the organization and they intend to remain with the expedition for 18 months. As we reported previously, Captain Seeger and his associates have made extensive preparations for this venture. Besides provisions, tools, clothing and an ample supply of arms, the Company also has two small but strong steamboats which were built for the purpose in Chicago. The gold seekers will navigate the Yukon, starting from St. Michaels, and they intend to live in their ships as well as work there. One of their vessels is fitted out with excellent dredging machinery and with it, the members of the Dusty Diamond Company hope, to extract large quantities of gold from the tributaries of the Yukon river. The expedition is composed mostly of Germans or German descendants.

A.H.C. Seeger, 987 Herndon Str. etc.

(49 others are listed, including addresses, trans.)

DIE ABENDPOST, February 3rd, 1898.

To Alaska.

WPA (ALL) PROJ 30275

An Expedition Planned By Local German-Americans.

Captain Seeger of Fire Engine Company No. 55, at Sheffield Avenue, near Diversey Blvd., will retire next month, after 14 years of service. He and 50 other German-Americans from the Lake View district will leave for Alaska, to search for gold in the Klondike region.

Everyone connected with the expedition, contributed \$1,000 to defray expenses and ~~agreed~~ to remain for two years. Captain Seeger has been elected as leader of the expedition, and according to the stipulations of the contract he will have considerable authority. The Company had a small but very strong steamship built, at a local ship-yard. This vessel is constructed in sections, so that it can be assembled or taken apart and is equipped with the latest dredging devices and the company expects excellent success for its capacity. The departure is scheduled for the 26th of March.

V B

GERMAN

ABENDPCST. November 7th, 1893.

Carter Harrison's Last Autograph.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Horstmann, the representative of the Berlin Porzellanfabrik, in the German department of the Industrial building has a book in his possession in which Carter Harrison signed his name at 6 o'clock of the evening when he was murdered.

Mr. Horstmann, as he heard of the murder a few hours later closed the book and made it a lasting memento to the tragical conclusion of the World's fair.

V B

GERMAN

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1893.

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE CHICAGO HOLOCAUST

Your assertion in today's extra edition wherein you declare Clybourn Avenue to be the foremost street of the North Side, prompts me to inform you that my husband, Casper Hahn, was the first to build a house and store at 35 Clybourn Ave. During the removal of the still smoldering debris, it was necessary to drench the ground constantly as the fire continued to rekindle itself. There are witnesses living today who can affirm my statements. For instance, Mr. Heinrich Giesel, of Chaska, Minn., who has come to our city to celebrate Chicago Day.

Furthermore, I may add that three years ago my husband was honored with a gold medal for having been in business for 39 years at the same location.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. Casper Hahn

V B
I C

GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1888.

[AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE]

Professor K. Tatsumo of the Tokio University is here at the present to study American architecture for a possible application on the building of the Imperial bank in Tokio. If the professor should find anybody in the United States who is able to tell him what American architecture is, he must be considered very lucky.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1871.

/A DEVASTATING FOREST FIRE/

In the last edition prior to the Chicago fire, the Illinois Staats Zeitung carries an article on "Forest Fires," from which we quote:

The persevering drought has made creeks and rivers disappear in the fir region of Northeast Wisconsin, and has so dried up the soil that it has become almost impossible to stop a forest fire. The forest fires that ravage the dense woods along the 120 mile-long Green Bay Railroad, are without example. Lives undoubtedly will be lost..... Along the track of the Chicago and Northwestern, the fire advances on both sides between Despere and Appleton. The town of Green Bay itself is threatened. Firebrands are flying into the streets. In Kewanee County, eighty dwellings have been burned.

In Minnesota, the fire began on the prairie south of Breckinridge, near the Pacific Railroad, and spread, driven by strong winds, with incredible speed over hundreds of miles. One-hundred and fifty miles from its starting point, it reached the "Big Woods" and consumed the tall trees up to Smith's Lake. The damage is immense. The storage house of D. Graff and Company, twenty miles this side of Breckenridge, was consumed by the flames, which had to make a jump

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1871.

of forty feet over the track of the Pacific Railroad to reach it.

In Indiana and Ohio the woods on either side of the Toledo Wabash and Western railroads are in flames, between Antwerp, Ohio, and New Haven, Indiana. The fire has still not been checked.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 13, 1871

(ADVERTISEMENT)

A WISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20275

Fritz Wirth, varnisher foreman with T. M. Brunswick, is urgently requested by several of his friends, not to give his son the name Alexander von Humboldt, but to call him rather Napolium or Christoph - Columbus, because the name A. von Humboldt appears to them just a bit extravagant.